

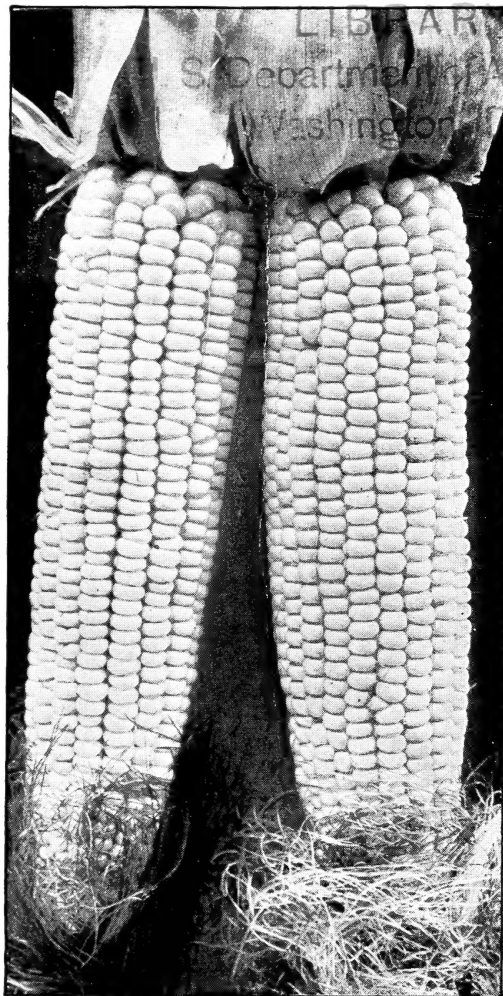
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# SEEDS and PLANTS

## POULTRY SUPPLIES



1912

1912

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN CORN

# Crenshaw Brothers Seed Co.

TAMPA, FLORIDA

# To Our Friends and Customers



Take this opportunity of thanking our many friends and customers for the liberal patronage accorded us in the past, and to request a continuance of same.

Should we not be able to fill your order within twenty-four hours after receipt of same, we will write you to that effect. In case you do not hear from us within a reasonable length of time after sending an order, write us, giving full particulars.

If we make a mistake in filling any part of your order, kindly give us a chance to correct it. We try to fill all orders correctly, but errors occur in all business houses. So always write us if everything is not exactly what you ordered. We deal squarely with you, just as we would like to be dealt with if we were buying from you. When the goods reach you, if they are not in every respect satisfactory, or if you have any complaint to make regarding them, write to us at once, and we will do our best to satisfy you. If you have any complaint to make concerning an order, be sure to give its number if you know it. If you cannot do this, then give all particulars you can, and be sure that the complaint is signed with the same name and initials as were attached to the order.

We do not believe in substitution. We believe in sending you exactly what you ask for or else sending you nothing. However, if in some cases we are out of some item you order, but have in stock a better article of the same kind, then we will take the liberty of sending you the better article, of course charging you only the price of the article you ordered. But even when we substitute in this way we admit that we are presuming, and so if you are not pleased just return the substituted article to us and we will promptly refund your money.

We again thank you and wish you a happy and prosperous New Year.

Very truly yours,

**CRENSHAW BROS. SEED CO., Tampa, Fla.**

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## WARRANTIES

We test our seeds as to vitality, and can assure our customers that none are superior to them in purity. Complaint sometimes made that seeds are not good may quite as often be attributed to other causes than the quality of the Seeds.

It is a well-known fact that many plants tend to revert to their original types, notwithstanding the care of the seed-grower or planter.

**Messrs. Crenshaw Bros. Seed Co. give no warranty**, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs or Plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

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**In compiling this Catalogue, we have endeavored to make prices that will hold good during the entire season. In some cases, however, this is impossible, and we therefore reserve the right to change any of the prices named herein without notice.**

## DIRECTIONS HOW TO ORDER AND REMIT

Write your name, postoffice, county and state on every order or letter sent to us. Send cash with order. Observe cost of postage and include with your remittance. Remit by express or postoffice money order, check or registered letter. We accept clean postage stamps.

**Note.** Have all remittances drawn plainly, Crenshaw Brothers Seed Co. It is not necessary to register stamps.

**Shipping.** We can mail packages of seed weighing up to four pounds. The rate is 8 cents per pound. The express rate is not any more. If yours is an express office, notify us, and we will use that mode of transportation. Heavier shipments by express or freight, as you direct. Parties ordering shipments by express or freight collect are expected to take them out promptly when they arrive at their destination. This should be thoroughly understood when ordering. Unless we have had previous dealings with you, we require one-third of the amount in advance when shipping C. O. D.

**Seeds by Express.** By special agreement with the express company, seeds and plants will be carried for 20 per cent less than usual merchandise rates, when charges are prepaid.

**Seeds in Papers by Mail, Postpaid.** We pay postage on all packets, ounce and one-fourth pounds. For one-half pound, add 5 cents; on pound, 10 cents; for half-pint peas and beans, add 5 cents; for one pint add 10 cents; for one quart add 15 cts. for postage.

**Seeds for Market-gardeners.** We are in a position to give market- or truck-gardeners or public institutions buying in large quantities, as low prices as those of any reputable seed house. Our seeds are the very best to be obtained, true to name and variety, and are all tested. We invite inquiry and will give prices to those who write us. In writing, kindly mention variety, with amount of each article desired.

We will gladly mail your friends our catalogue if you will give name and postoffice when ordering.

Extra order-sheets and envelopes will be mailed free to customers requesting them.

**Notice.** Be sure you address all correspondence relating to Seeds and Poultry Supplies to Crenshaw Bros. Seed Co.



# General Collection of VEGETABLE SEEDS

## ARTICHOKE ROOTS

Most valuable food for hogs that can be grown. Every hog-raiser should plant them. After one acre is planted their value will be so appreciated that larger areas will be devoted to them. They are not only very healthful, but as a fattening agent they are unexcelled. Not only are they valuable for hogs, but are an excellent food for cattle, sheep and horses.

Artichokes need planting but once and little or no culture after the first year. Cut as potatoes, only smaller; plant in rows  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart. Plow deep, plant shallow, say 2 inches. The second year, break up the ground as for corn; they will come up thickly all over the surface. Run through each way with a cultivator when a few inches high.

**Jerusalem.** Grown from roots or tubers. Their greatest value is for feeding to stock, being particularly desirable for hogs, making an enormous yield of healthy and nutritious feed. They also make a large growth of tops, which can be used for feed. Plant and cultivate like potatoes. Qt. 15 cts., pk. 75 cts., bus. \$2.50.

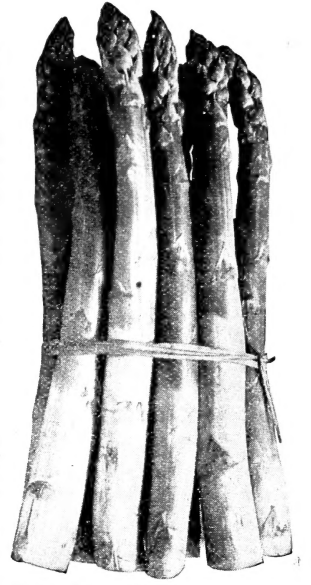
**Green Globe.** This variety is not grown for its tubers. The part eaten is the undeveloped flower-head which is cooked like asparagus. It is very popular in Louisiana. Oz. 35c.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25,  $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$4.

## ASPARAGUS

**CULTURE.**—Asparagus will succeed well in any rich soil, but a light, warm soil which has been previously heavily manured for other crops is best. For this section the sowing of seed is preferable. Roots are generally grown North and shipped to Florida. We find that roots one year old, grown in this state, are equally as strong as 2- or 3-year-old northern roots. Plant the seed in early spring. Soak over night in water. Plant in hills 1 foot apart and 2 feet between the rows, or 3 feet if to be cultivated with a plow. Put from four to five seeds in each hill; when well up, thin out to two plants. The following winter, when stalks are cut off, cover with a heavy coat of well-rotted manure and a sprinkling of salt. Fish brine will answer the same purpose. In the spring fork in manure between the rows and keep clean of weeds. The same treatment should be repeated every year. The bed should not be cut until three years old. Care must be taken not to cut the stalks too soon in the fall of the year—not until we have had a frost. If cut before this time it will cause the roots to throw up young shoots, which will weaken them.

**Columbian White Mammoth.** A new and entirely distinct variety which has been tried and found to do well in the South. It is more robust and vigorous growing than either Conover's Colossal or Palmetto, producing stronger sprouts than any other variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. 75 cts.

**Giant Argenteuil.** This variety is a selection from imported French stock, but is considered by experienced growers to be very superior, both as to earliness and productiveness. The stalks produced are much larger and will bring better prices in market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. 85 cts.



Columbian White Mammoth Asparagus

## BEANS, Green-Podded Bush



Giant Stringless Green-Pod Beans

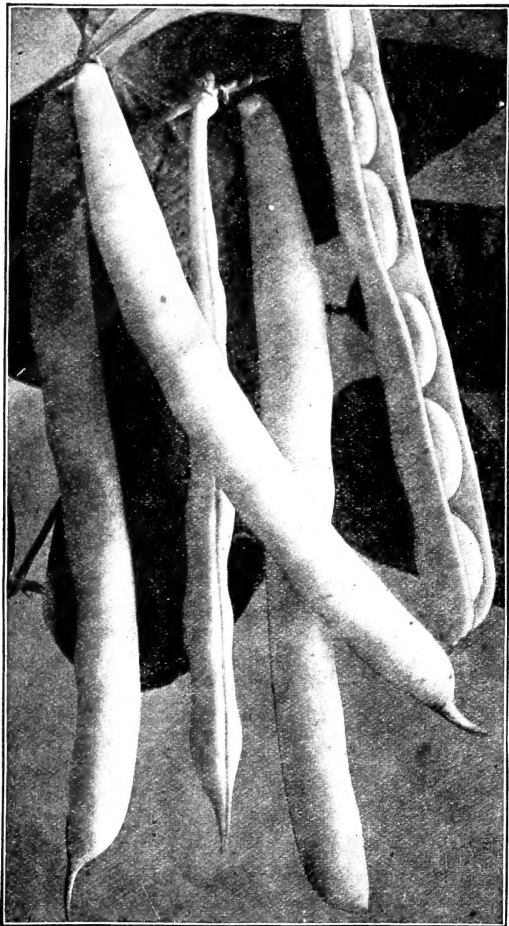
**CULTURE.**—Plant from end of December, and for succession, every two weeks until May. Beans planted in this latitude during June and July will not produce much. August and September are good months in which to plant again. They are ready for the table in from thirty to fifty days after planting. Beans do not require heavy manuring; in fact, if the soil is fairly good, it is better to use a good fertilizer. The fertilizer should be well mixed in the furrow with the soil before the beans are planted. For field culture, plant in rows  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart and about 3 inches between the beans, covering the seed to a depth of about 3 inches. If to be cultivated by hand in small gardens, the rows may be 18 inches apart. Up to the time of blooming cultivate often, but never while the vines are wet, as the pods and leaves would become discolored.

One-half quart to 100 feet in drill; 3 pks. to the acre in drills. Mature for table use from 40 to 50 days from germination, according to variety.

**Giant Stringless Green-Pod.** One of the most popular green-podded Beans. It is an early sort of the very best quality. Is entirely stringless, as its name implies. Pods are round,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 inches in length, of a light green color, very tender, and vines are abundantly prolific. This Bean is most desirable for either home use or the market-garden. We recommend it to all our customers as one of the very best Beans they can plant. Pkt. 10c., qt. 30c., pk. \$2. bus. \$7.50.

**Longfellow.** A round-podded green Bean of great merit; is entirely stringless and of good flavor. Vines are very prolific. A good Bean for early use. Showy and attractive pods, often 6 inches long. Pkt. 10 cts., qt. 30 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.

**Extra-Early Round-Pod Red Valentine.** This is probably one of the oldest of all the green-podded Beans, and is today as largely planted as any Bean on the market, on account of its most excellent eating qualities, its earliness and prolificness. Qt. 30c., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.



Wardwell's Kidney Wax Beans

Seeds white, kidney shape. Pkt. 5 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.50.

**Currie's Rust-Proof.** This has proven itself to be one of the most reliable and popular of all flat-pod wax sorts. It is upright in growth, hardy and productive. We recommend it highly. Pkt. 5 cts., qt. 30 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.75.

## POLE, or RUNNING BEANS

One quart to 150 hills, 10 to 12 quarts to the acre in drills. Matures for table use from 48 to 85 days from germination

These are more tender, and require rather more care in culture than the Bush Beans, and should be sown two weeks later. They succeed best in sandy loam, which should be liberally enriched with short manure in the hills, which are formed according to the variety, from 3 to 4 feet apart. From five to six seeds are planted in each hill, about 2 inches deep. As the matured bean is used mostly, the season is too short for succession crops in the North, though it is advantageous to plant succession crops in the southern states, especially in Florida, where the season of growth is almost the entire year. Rough cedar or similar poles about 7 or 8 feet high should be used for Beans to climb on. They should be set in the ground at least 18 inches, so as to prevent being blown over.

**Kentucky Wonder.** The most popular of all Pole Beans, especially in this section. Vines are vigorous in growth, the pods are immense, often attaining a length of 9 or 10 inches and borne in large clusters. Bright green, very solid, meaty, tender and stringless, when young; assuming a saddleback shape with age, being broader in width than depth and becoming somewhat irregular and spongy as the beans ripen. Very early. Qt. 35 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.

**Southern Prolific.** Strictly a southern Bean. Stands the southern heat. Continues to bear until frost. Pods 7 inches long and flat; seeds dark yellow. Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.

**Old Homestead.** This we regard as far ahead of any other green-pod Pole Bean; is ten days earlier, enormously productive and entirely stringless. Qt. 35 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.

## GREEN-PODDED BUSH BEANS, continued

**Black Valentine.** An old variety that has again sprung into popular favor on account of its earliness, prolificness and good shipping qualities; this Bean is planted very largely by market-gardeners and large shippers of green Beans. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 50 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, qt. 30 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.

**Refugee, or 1000-to-1.** The popular canning and shipping sort. This Bean is one of the most prolific of all the green-podded sorts. Bush is strong and vigorous and very hardy. Pods are long, round and of fine appearance. This old standby is grown very largely for canning and for shipment. A good sort for late planting. Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.

**Extra-Early Refugee.** Similar in every respect to the ordinary Refugee, but is two weeks earlier; enormously prolific, and from its earliness is almost certain to produce a crop, no matter how unfavorable the season. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.

## DWARF WAX, or YELLOW-PODDED BEANS

**Wardwell's Kidney Wax.** Of extra-large size, handsome appearance, and good quality which makes it one of the most popular wax sorts in cultivation. Strong, upright, bush growth, pods long, flat and of beautiful waxy color. A great favorite with the market-gardeners of Florida. Under favorable conditions it is an excellent cropper. Pkt. 5 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.50.

**Dwarf Black Wax.** One of the most prolific of early wax sorts, pods are meaty, thick, waxy, and of good quality. An excellent home-garden sort, but also makes a good shipper. Pkt. 5 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.

**Davis Kidney Wax.** Of compact, upright growth, with pods long, straight, oval, and of waxy white color. Very vigorous habit and fairly productive. When picked young, quality is good.



Kentucky Wonder Beans

**POLE, or RUNNING BEANS, continued**

**Lazy Wife.** So named on account of the large number of pods it affords, making it easy to obtain a supply. One of the best varieties for snaps of the late green-podded Pole Beans. The pods grow in large clusters, are 5 to 7 inches long, broad, thick, fleshy, and entirely stringless. They have a rich, buttery flavor. The dry Beans, which are white, are fine for winter use. Qt. 35 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.

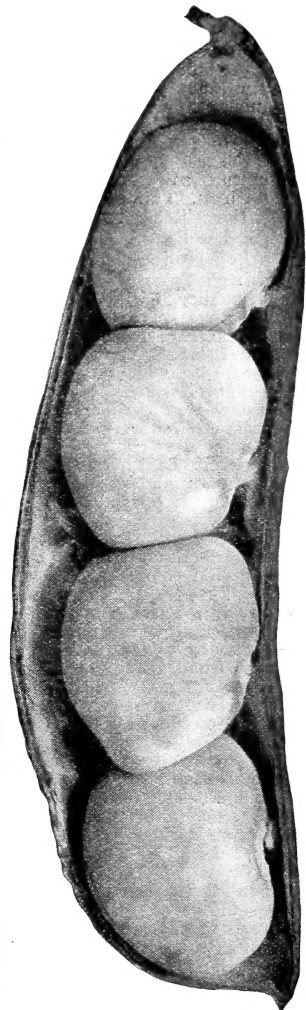
**White Creaseback.** A fine, early, green-podded Pole Bean of rapid growth and very productive. The pods grow in clusters and are from 5 to 6 inches in length, perfectly round and deeply creased. They are very fleshy, stringless, and of the best quality. The Beans are white and are excellent shelled for winter use. Qt. 35 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.

**POLE LIMA, or BUTTER BEANS**

**Large White Lima.** Either green or dry this is the standard table vegetable, and the best shell Bean known. Give it rich ground and plenty of room. Pkt. 5 cts., and 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2.00, bus. \$7.00.

**Small Lima, or Sieva.** Similar in every way to large Lima, except that it is only half as large, seeds and pods being smaller. Largely grown in the South, and immensely popular. Pkt. 5 cts., and 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 30 cts., pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.

**Calico Lima (Butter Bean).** The only sure-bearing Pole Lima Bean. You can't beat it for bearing anywhere in the South. It grows and bears profusely all through the season instead of waiting until the nights get cool before it "sets" Beans. Makes fine on poor land, begins early and stays late, furnishing plenty of delicious Butter Beans for summer and fall use and then some for dry Beans in winter. It is a Bean you can depend on. Heaviest of bearers and the quality will please you. Will make where other sorts fail completely. Pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts.



Bush Lima Bean

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**DWARF, or BUSH LIMA BEANS****Mature earlier than Pole Limas**

One pint of small-seeded sorts plants from 100 to 125 feet and is sufficient for an ordinary garden, or one quart of the large-seeded sorts. For succession, make two plantings, four weeks apart. Mature in from 75 to 90 days from planting.

**Henderson's Bush Lima.** This variety has enjoyed great popularity. They are two weeks earlier than the Pole Limas, and wonderfully productive, averaging about sixty pods to the bush, bearing three to four small Beans. Of hardy growth, very prolific and continues in bearing till frost. Qt. 30 cts., 4 qts. \$1, pk. \$2, bus. \$7.

**Burpee's Bush Lima.** This is the bush form of the well-known Large Lima, and although not so early as the preceding variety, the large size and excellent flavor of the Beans make it desirable. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2, bus. \$7.

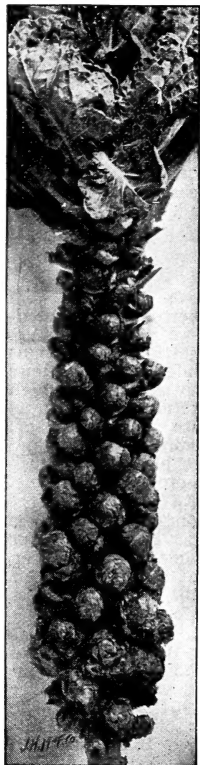
**BROCCOLI**

**Early Large White.** Similar to Cauliflower in appearance, but of taller growth and heads not quite so compact. Per pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

**BRUSSELS SPROUTS**

Grows 2 to 3 feet high, producing on the sides of the stalks numerous little sprouts, which resemble very small cabbages. Plant and cultivate as for late cabbage. Break off leaves in fall to give the little heads more room to grow.

**Perfection.** A carefully grown strain, very hardy, giving compact, round sprouts of large size and good quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.



Brussels Sprouts

We wish to call your attention to our Poultry Supplies of every kind. Look on pages 27 to 29. We are State Agents for the "Mandy Lee" Incubator and Brooder. Write us for descriptive catalogue.

## BEETS

**CULTURE.**—The ground for Beets should be rich and well spaded or plowed. In this latitude Beets are sown in January to May, and from August 1 to December. Some market-gardeners sow them every month in the year. Seeds should be soaked twelve hours before planting, as this softens the bur and allows the seed germ to prove itself much quicker. For field culture, sow in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and cover about 1 inch. Thin out to 4 inches apart. For a small garden the drills need not be more than 15 inches apart. Two ounces will sow 50 feet of row, 6 to 8 pounds one acre. Mature for table use 40 to 60 days from germination.

**Dewing's Turnip.** A smooth, red Turnip Beet of excellent quality, one that has proven to be of equal value as a market Beet as well as for home use. Flesh sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

**Extra-Early Egyptian Blood Turnip.** The best variety for forcing and excellent for first-early crop out-of-doors, being very early, with small top, roots dark red, rounded on top and flat bottom with very small tap root; flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

**Improved Early Blood Turnip.** A dark red Beet, smooth and of uniform size. It keeps well, thus making it one of the best sorts for main crop. The quality is excellent. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

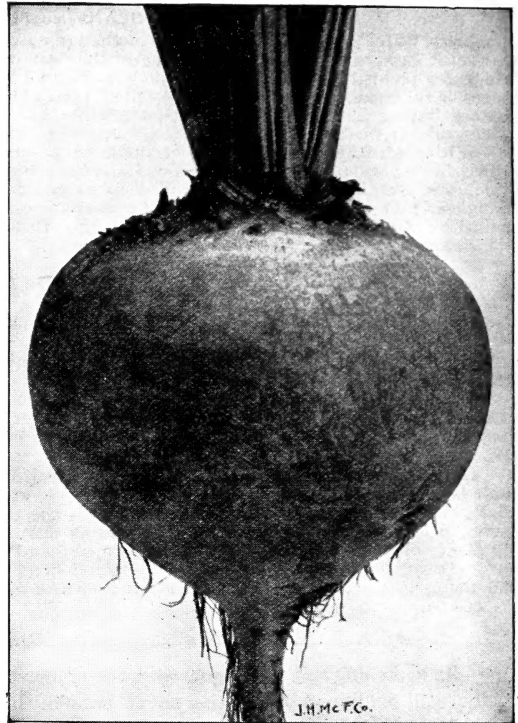
**Bastian's Early Blood.** Large, quick growth and of bright red color. An excellent home sort of good quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

**Edmand's Early Turnip.** Flesh dark red and of first-class quality, medium in size, round and smooth. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

**Long Blood Red.** An old standard variety, used for table and cattle; resists droughts better than any other variety of Beets. Color deep red; flesh very sweet. Grows entirely underground—10 or 12 tons tons can be raised on an acre. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

**Eclipse Blood Turnip.** It is a dark red color and very tender. This is the principal variety planted for shipping. Our stock is of the best, grown especially for us from dark, selected, smooth roots, and cannot be excelled. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

**Lentz' Extra-Early Turnip Beet.** This variety has become very popular with many of our gardeners, both for shipment and near-by markets, many of them preferring it to Eclipse. It is certainly a splendid variety. Nearly as early as the Egyptian, but larger and of extra-fine quality. Color a dark blood-red, tender and sweet at all stages of growth. Has small top and with favorable seasons can be used in six



Dewing's Turnip Beet

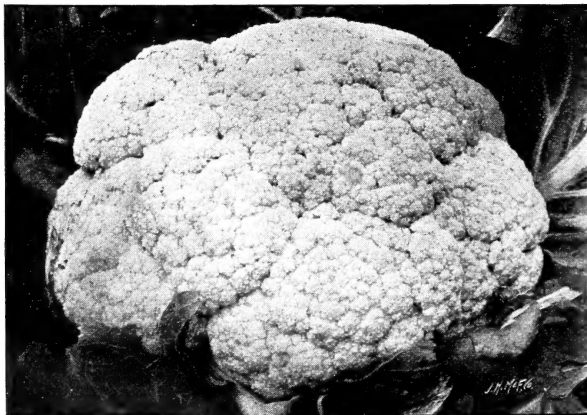
weeks from sowing. Very productive, a splendid keeper and shipper. Gardeners, either for home use or market, will make no mistake in planting Lentz, if they want a first quality, extra-early Beet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

## Swiss Chard, or Sea Kale Beet

Is becoming more popular every year in this country and should be given a place in every garden. Grown for the leaves only and cooked like Spinach—by many it is considered superior. The mid-rib is often prepared the same as asparagus. This delightful vegetable can be sown at different seasons, so that you can always have greens for boiling. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

## CAULIFLOWER

**CULTURE.**—Sow from July to October in the beds, not too rich; in fact, it is much better to make seed-bed of the same earth to which plants are to be moved. Do not allow plants to attain more than two leaves



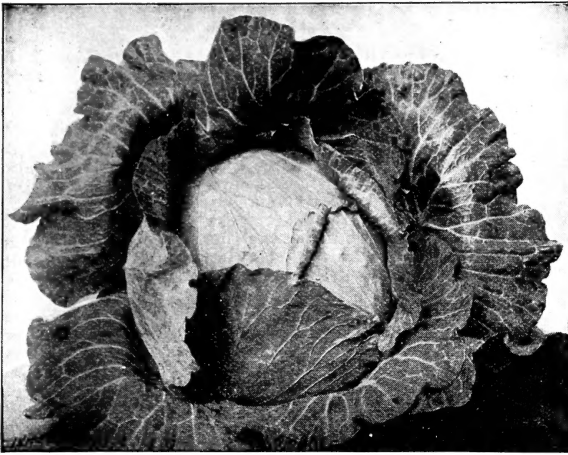
Early Snowball Cauliflower

before removing to a box, setting plants about 1 inch apart each way. While there they must be well watered. When they are large enough to transplant to field, be careful to water plants as they are set; then cultivate same as cabbage. Cauliflower requires much more cultivation and closer attention. We shall be pleased to furnish information regarding this crop at any time. Bulletin mailed upon request.

**Early Snowball.** Without doubt the best variety for market gardeners. It is adapted for either forcing or field-growing. It will, when properly treated, make large, solid heads. Our strain of this is beyond doubt one of the finest on the market. Pkt. 25 cts., oz. \$2.50, lb. \$30.

**Early Favorite.** While not quite so early as the Snowball, it is an exceedingly hardy and easily grown sort, and by far the best for inexperienced growers, as it will head under conditions in which many sorts will fail. The plants are large and form solid, crisp heads, very tender and of fine quality. It is also a good keeper. Pkt. 15 cts., oz. \$1.25, ¼lb. \$3, lb. \$10.





Crenshaw's Florida Drumhead Cabbage

Our Cabbage seed is grown and selected by one of the best-known growers on Long Island, and we are therefore confident that it will prove satisfactory.

**Henderson's Early Summer.** A favorite round-headed variety, making larger heads than the Wakefield, but coming in from a week to ten days later. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., lb. \$3.

**All-Head Early.** Many of our local gardeners are having great success with this variety. Especially recommended on account of its uniform size and shape and reliability for heading. Makes a deep, flat head, solid and uniform in color, shape and size. Very tender. Can be grown either for summer or winter use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.

**Surehead.** All head and always sure to head; this very popular variety is rightly named Surehead, because it never fails to form a good solid head, even on poor soil, but the richer the soil, the larger and finer the head; it is the finest late Cabbage in this country and best for market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., lb. \$2.75.

**All Seasons.** An early Drumhead Cabbage, equally as good as Early Summer, but yielding heads half as large again. This Cabbage, when planted in the spring, matures a few days later than Early Summer, but, when planted in July and August, it will, on an average, mature just as early. Excellent for early or fall market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$2.50.

**True Early Jersey Wakefield.** This is a favorite sort with market-gardeners and truckers to grow for earliest Cabbage, both for home market and for shipping. Makes compact, solid, blunt-pointed heads; small leaves, permitting close planting. It is very hardy, not only to resist cold, but other unfavorable conditions, insuring the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.

**Charleston Wakefield.** A few days later than the Jersey Wakefield, but makes a larger and more solid head. Profitable for late fall or early spring planting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.

**Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.** This is one of the most reliable Cabbages for early spring planting. The plant is short-stemmed, upright, and, having comparatively few and short leaves, the rows can be set close. Heads large, solid, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., lb. \$3.

**Fine Early Winnigstadt.** Rarely fails to form good, solid heads, even where other varieties fail entirely; heads cone-shaped and a good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$2.50.

**Crenshaw's Florida Drumhead.** A splendid early Cabbage, resembling Early Summer, but is slightly earlier, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and is less liable to split and run to seed. For the past three years we have had

## CABBAGE

For cutting matures from 65 to 120 days according to variety

**CULTURE.**—Have soil in your bed in the best possible condition. Do not make it too rich or your plants will grow quickly and consequently be weak. Such plants will not stand the shock of transplanting. Soil that has been manured the previous year is to be preferred. Seed should be drilled 6 inches apart, and not too thick; cover lightly and press the soil down firmly around seed. Keep plants watered and free from grass or weeds. Plant during February and March; again in July and August. For spring and summer crop, sow from August 15 to November 1. Six ounces of seed will supply enough plants to set one acre. Cabbage needs constant cultivation to succeed best and we advise rows  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart with plants 18 inches apart in the row. The varieties of Cabbage we list are those we know will give the greatest satisfaction to southern growers, and it will be our constant care that all orders shall be filled with exactly the varieties desired.

this sort tested by some of Florida's largest and most experienced growers. They declare it to be one of the finest strains of Drumhead Cabbage ever introduced. Well adapted to both shipping and home use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.

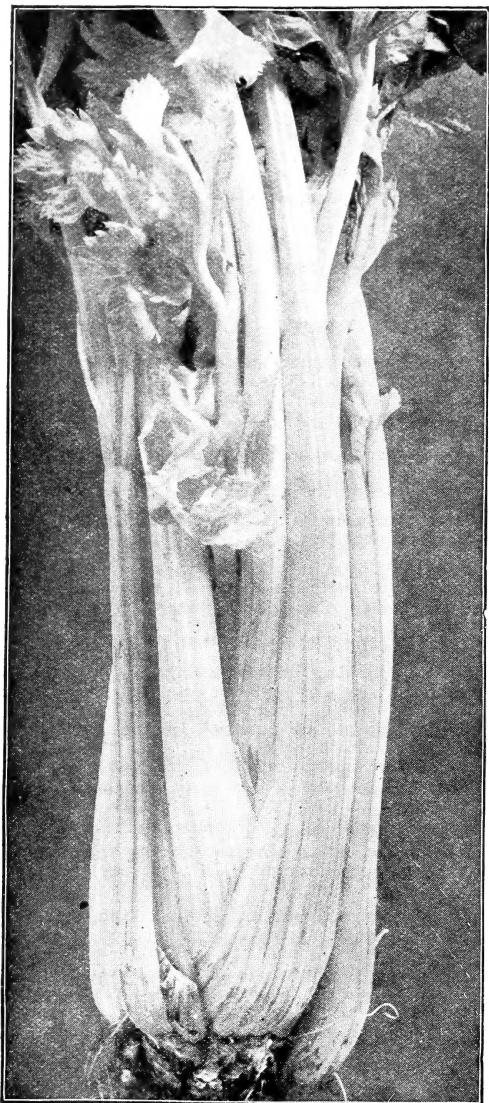
**Pride of Florida.** In introducing this Cabbage to our trade we have endeavored to supply them with a variety that will give them not only a sure header, but a Cabbage of fine quality. In appearance and habits it resembles Early Summer, but is larger and a few days later in maturing. Give it a trial. We feel sure that you will be pleased with the result. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$1.90, lb. \$3.50.

**Mammoth Red Rock.** The largest and most reliable-heading red cabbage yet introduced; round, solid heads. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

**Succession.** Largely a market-gardeners' variety in many parts of the South, being used almost exclusively for shipping crops. It is of rather large size, well flattened on top. In maturity, it is almost ten days later than Early Summer and Early Flat Dutch. Is firm and solid, a very sure header and stands shipment to the North, arriving in good condition and color. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., lb. \$3.50.



Charleston Wakefield Cabbage



White Plume Celery

**Half Long.** An intermediate sort with deep orange-colored flesh, very sweet and tender; one of the best in cultivation. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.75.

**Large White Belgian.** Grows one-third out of the ground. Roots pure white; green above the ground, with small tops. In light, rich ground grows to a large size. Flesh rather coarse. Used principally for stock-feed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

## COLLARDS

One of the most popular and satisfactory winter vegetables. Is similar in growth to cabbage, but does not make solid heads. Is hardier and easier to grow than cabbage, and withstands insect attacks much better. While Collards are sometimes sown and used during the spring and summer, their principal use is as a late winter vegetable.

**CULTURE.**—One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants, or 150 feet of row. Sow in spring, or summer as directed for cabbage, either in beds, to transplant when large enough, or in rows where intended to stand. They are rapid growers.

**Improved White Georgia.** Called Cabbage Collards on account of its close bunching growth and light green leaves resembling the Cabbage. Combining the hardness and reality of the Collard with the whiteness and crispness of the Cabbage. A great improvement over the old Long Green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

**Georgia Blue Stem.** The old-fashioned variety; much esteemed, but does not compare with the White Georgia, although it is of very fine quality and exceedingly crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

## CELERY

**CULTURE.**—Celery requires a moist and fertile soil. If your soil is not fertile you must make it so by heavy applications of well-rotted manure or commercial fertilizer. If commercial fertilizer is used it must be of the highest grade. In Florida and on the Gulf Coast sow seed for general crop during August and September. Such seed must not be covered more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch, and bed must be well shaded. As plants come up and get from 4 to 6 inches high they should be sheared (tops cut off) two or three times to make stocky plants. They can be transplanted when 6 inches high into trenches, and as the plants grow keep drawing earth up around them, leaving but a small bunch of leaves exposed, to blanch the stalks for market.

**French Golden Self-Blanching.** After trying various kinds of Celery in Florida for market-gardeners and truckers, we have found that there is only one variety that they can depend on for sure crop to sell for fancy prices; it is the Golden Self-Blanching. There is no other variety equal to it. We have our stock especially grown for us by one of the most reliable growers in France, so that we are confident our stock of Golden Self-Blanching is pure and reliable. Pkt. 10 cts. Write for prices.

**White Plume.** An early variety that requires little earthing to blanch. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.60.

## CELERIAC (Turnip-rooted Celery)

**Large Smooth Dwarf.** This strain is superior in many respects to the older varieties, as it is fine-grained, free from the side-roots which are usually found on most varieties; has a short top and produces a large bulb or knob. It is of a fine quality and good keeper. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

## CARROTS

**CULTURE.**—Select a deep, sandy loam, made rich by manuring the previous year; if ground is freshly manured, roots will grow pronged and ill-shaped. Sow in drills 18 to 20 in. apart and  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 inch deep, pressing the earth evenly over the seeds. Seeds should be soaked before planting.

**Danvers.** Very popular on account of its productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops of medium size. The deep, orange-colored flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.75.

**Improved Long Orange.** An improvement over the old Long Orange in that the roots, while weighing fully as much, are shorter and deeper-colored. Very sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.75.



Danvers Carrot

## CORN, GARDEN

**CULTURE.**—Plant in hills 3 or 4 feet apart each way, five or six kernels in the hill; or rows 4 feet apart, scattering seeds thinly in the row. One quart will plant 200 hills; 1 peck one acre.

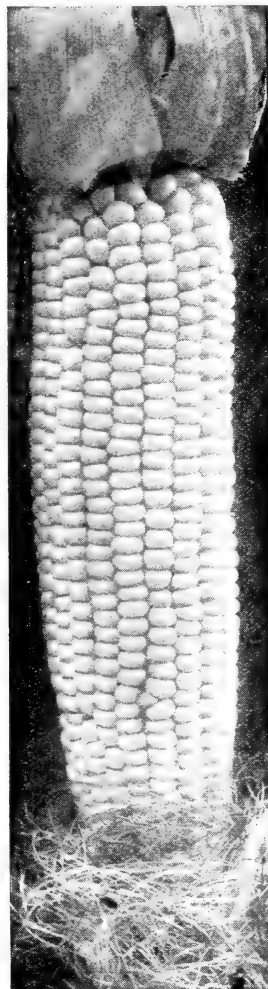
**Stowell's Evergreen.** It is hardy and productive, tender and very sugary, remaining longer in condition suitable for boiling than any other variety of Sweet Corn. Our stock has been carefully grown and selected to avoid the tendency to a shorter grain and deterioration in the evergreen character of this best known of all the late sorts. Qt. 35 cts. Write for prices.

**Premo.** The earliest of all Sweet Corn. It is even hardier than Extra-Early Adams. We highly recommend it to our customers, and are sure that a trial will prove it to be one of the best Sweet Corns offered. Qt. 25 cts. Write for prices.

**Late Mammoths.** The largest ear of all Sweet Corns; of excellent quality and flavor. Qt. 25 cts. Write for prices.

**Mammoth Evergreen.** This produces very large ears. Some have been known to weigh two to three pounds. Quality much superior to many Corns offered. It is very sweet and luscious. It ripens a little later than the Stowell's and the cobs are larger. The kernels are flatter, but are not horse-tooth shape. Qt. 25 cts. Write for prices.

**Country Gentleman.** This variety is small but very sweet. Kernels are small and very pointed. Quality is of the best and it has rapidly grown in favor since being introduced. The ears are of good size and produce in great abundance, a single stalk often yielding 3 or 4 good ears. Its table qualities are unsurpassed. Qt. 35 cts. Write for prices.

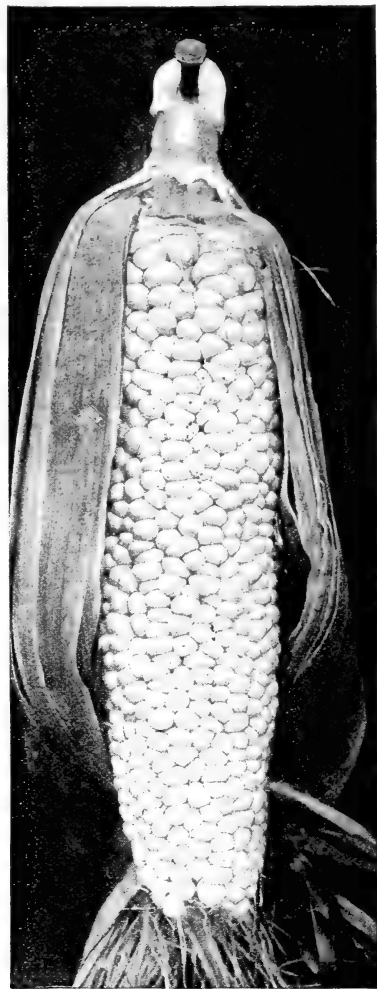


Stowell's Evergreen Corn

**Adams' Extra-Early.** Popular first-early sort for first planting. Good size and matures very early. Valuable for market-gardeners. Qt. 25 cts. Write for prices.

**Adams' Early.** Matures later than the Extra-Early, but makes larger ear. Qt. 25 cts. Write for prices.

We are very particular in selecting our Sweet Corns, to have them true to name. Our seed stock of Sweet Corn will be found an improvement over many others, in point of flavor. It is Sweet Corn.



Country Gentleman Corn

## POP CORN

**Monarch White Rice.** A fine variety, clear white and very productive. Pops beautifully. Crisp, large and as white as down. Pound, 20 cts.

**Golden Beauty.** A variety which for rare beauty, extreme earliness, great productiveness, crispness, sweetness, and depth of grain and smallness of cob cannot be excelled. It pops splendidly and matures 4 months from the time it is planted. Pound 20 cts.

## CRESS

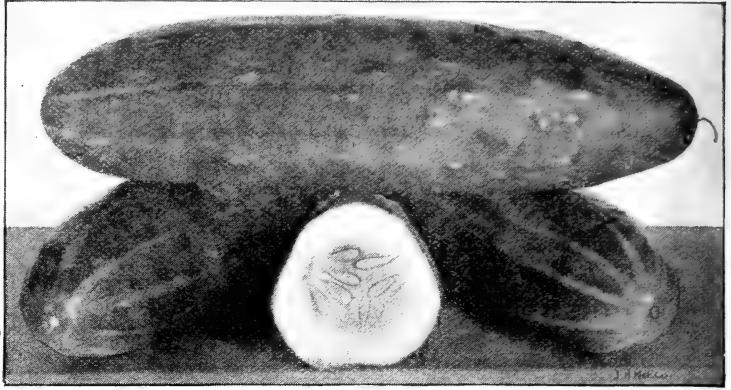
**Curled, or Pepper Grass.** This small salad is much used with lettuce, to the flavor of which its warm, pungent taste makes a very agreeable addition. The seed should be sown in drills about 16 inches apart, on very rich ground, and the plants well cultivated. Repeated sowing is necessary to secure a succession. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

**True Water Cress.** This is quite distinct from the former, and thrives only when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place is found. The seed should be sown, lightly covered, in gravelly muck lands along the borders of a small, rapid stream. The plants will need no subsequent culture, as under favorable conditions they increase very rapidly by self-sown seeds and extension of roots. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.

If you are at all interested in INCUBATORS AND BROODERS let us mail you one of our "Mandy" Catalogues with full description of machines. We can refer you to numbers now in use in Florida. Write today, while you think of it.

## CUCUMBERS

**CULTURE.**—For early use, plant as soon as the ground is warm; for pickles, a month later. Form hills 6 feet apart by digging holes 18 inches square and 1 foot deep, and filling them nearly level with the surface with well-rotted manure, or, better still, with very rich earth. Mix this with the soil beneath, then draw back the top soil, forming a broad, flat hill, 4 to 6 inches above the surface. In this plant 15 or 20 seeds, covering them 1 inch deep. When the plants commence to run, thin to three in a hill. Remove all the fruit before it commences to ripen in order to keep the plants in bearing.



Improved Long Green Cucumbers

### Improved Extra-Early

**White Spine.** This variety is one of the most productive ever offered. It produces Cucumbers of the finest form and most salable size for shipping purposes. It is of a dark green color and a favorite with large truckers and gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

**Improved Long Green.** The standard all-round variety. It makes an excellent fruit for slicing. Quality crisp and delicious. The smaller fruits are used for packing and the larger ones are often allowed to ripen for preserving. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

**Arlington White Spine.** An excellent sort, much used for forcing; also good for open ground. Very early and of fine quality. In some trucking sections no other variety is used. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

**Emerald.** One of the earliest to mature; of excellent quality; perfectly smooth; one of the best varieties for shipping. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

**Evergreen White Spine.** This variety of Cucumbers will be found to produce less culls and more perfect-shaped fruit than most any other sort now on the market. Color is a dark green. It is very crisp and tender. An excellent Cucumber for shipping. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

**Early Fortune.** Full-blooded and extremely early; wonderfully productive; a model in shape; of the most inviting and attractive deep green color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

## EGGPLANT

**CULTURE.**—Eggplant seed germinates slowly and should be started in a strong heat. The soil should be one part leaf-mold and one part sandy loam. It is important to secure a rapid and continuous growth. Set 30 inches apart, pinch off the larger leaves when transplanting.

One ounce for 1,000 plants; requires about 4 ounces to plant an acre. Matures in about 120 days from sowing

**Florida High-Bush.** Rich purple color; oblong in shape; more productive than the New York Purple. Bushes stand high up, holding the fruit well off the ground, thereby preserving the fruit better than other sorts during rainy weather; also diminishing the number of blighted fruit to a great extent. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., lb. \$3.50.

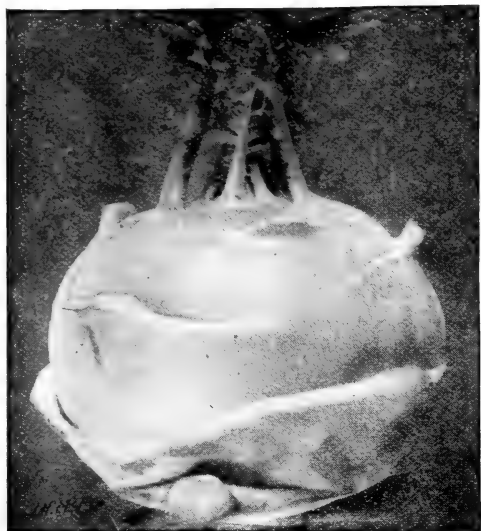
**Black Beauty Eggplant.** The fruit of this Eggplant is ready for market fully ten days earlier than other varieties. The skin is a rich, purplish black, making a very attractive fruit. Truckers will not make a mistake by planting Black Beauty as a main crop. Our stock has been grown especially for the critical market-gardeners of Florida. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$2.50, lb. \$3.75.

**Improved Large Purple Thornless.** For years this variety has been the standard for Southern market-gardeners and shippers. Our seed is pure and the plants thornless. In a properly cultivated crop, streaked or off-colored fruit is almost unknown. Plants are large, strong and vigorous, each plant producing from 5 to 8 large fruits of dark, rich, purple color. The earliest of all large-fruited varieties and always gives satisfaction with proper cultivation, and the vigor and strength of this variety makes it less subject to the effect of "blight" and "dieback," which are so disastrous to this crop in so many sections. A trial will make you appreciative of the superiority of this variety over others, for it has many points of excellence not possessed by the varieties of Eggplant commonly grown. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., lb. \$4.



Improved Large Purple Thornless Eggplant





Early White Vienna Kohlrabi

## ENDIVE

**CULTURE.**—Seed may be sown any time during the year. When plants are well started, thin out to 10 inches apart to the row, or they may be transplanted to fresh rows. When plants have reached a good size, gather the leaves closely together and tie loosely in an upright bunch. This bleaches the inner leaves in about ten days and adds to the crispness as a salad, as it renders the flavor mild and delicate.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row; three pounds will plant 1 acre of land in rows 3 feet apart

**Green Curled.** Best varieties for general use. The deep green leaves are beautifully cut and curled, easily blanched and become very crisp and tender and fine-flavored. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

**White Curled.** Does not need blanching to prepare it for use, the midribs being naturally of a pale golden yellow, and the finely cut and curled leaves almost white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

## GOURDS

**Japanese Nest-Egg Gourd.** A small white-fruited sort, the fruit resembling the egg of a hen. When properly dried they are light and durable; they make the best of nest-eggs. Grown on a trellis the vines serve as an ornamental screen. They should not be planted in very rich soil, as fruits will grow too large for a nest-egg. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.25.

**Dipper Gourd.** Very valuable for making dippers; grows on fences and trellises. Train the fruit to hang down. In this way handles will be straight. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.25.

**Sugar Trough.** Grows to a very large size; holds from 4 to 10 gallons each; used for a great variety of purposes, such as buckets, baskets, soap- and salt-dishes, nest-boxes, and for packing lard. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.25.

## HERBS

**CULTURE.**—The seeds should be sown in spring, in shallow drills, 12 inches apart, and the young plants thinned out or transplanted to about 4 inches. They should be harvested on a dry day, just before the blossoms develop, dried quickly and bottled, or closely packed in dry boxes, with the air entirely excluded.

**CARAWAY.** The seeds of this herb are used for flavoring and render satisfaction when devoted to this purpose. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50 cts.

**SAGE.** Cultivated principally for use as a condiment, it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing. Sow early in the spring on very rich ground. Cultivate often and thin the plants to 16 inches apart. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just as the plants are coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter, and may be divided. If this is done, they will give a second crop superior in quality to the first. It requires four to five pounds to plant an acre in drills. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$2.50.

**THYME.** Used both green and dry. Should be in every garden. Oz. 30 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75 cts.

## KALE

**CULTURE.**—Sow in seed-bed about the middle of spring, and when of suitable size, transplant from 20 to 30 inches each way and cultivate like cabbage. The crown or center of the plant is the part used, and when boiled is sweet, tender and delicate. Kale is improved rather than injured when exposed to frost.

**Dwarf Green Scotch Curled.** The variety in most general use; stands the winter without protection. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

**Emerald Isle.** This new sort makes a very desirable and much more attractive vegetable than the Siberian or Blue Kale. The color is a perfect green, and leaves well crimped; stands the winter well, and no doubt will take the place of the old sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

## KOHLRABI

A vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and turnip, which combines the flavor of both. It forms a turnip-shaped bulb above the ground, which is prepared for the table like turnips. If used when young and tender, makes a delicate and desirable vegetable. Also known as "Turnip-rooted Cabbage." Sow in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, thinning out to 8 inches apart in rows when well up.

One ounce to 100 yards of row

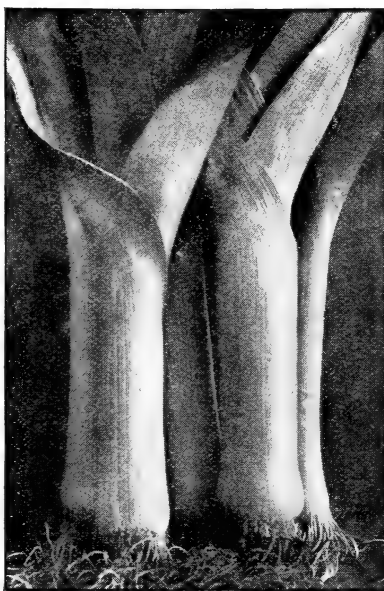
**Early White Vienna.** Bulbs about the size of an apple when ready for use. Pale whitish green color. They have a delicate cabbage flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

## LEEK

**CULTURE.**—Sow in spring or early fall in drills 6 inches apart; thin to 2 inches. When 6 or 8 inches high, transplant in rows 12 inches apart. Put as deep as you can without covering the center leaves.

One ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill

**Mammoth American Flag.** A popular sort. Very hardy. Considered by experienced growers to be the best of all varieties on the market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.60.



American Flag Leek



Crenshaw's Market Lettuce

## LETTUCE

**CULTURE.**—If you are prepared with hotbeds, Lettuce can be grown at almost any season of the year by selecting the forcing sorts that will form heads under glass. The quickest way to get a start is to plant seeds in a bed of rich earth and when plants grow select the strongest and most healthy for transplanting into rows 2 feet apart and about 6 inches in the drills; cultivate same as cabbage. The soil should be rich and its growth pushed in order to produce crisp, tender heads. It should not be sown thickly in a bed and allowed to grow up spindling and tough, to go to seed early and finally die out. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

**Crenshaw's Market.** Too much praise cannot be given our grand strain of this splendid Lettuce. It has steadily gained in popularity until now it is more extensively grown than all other varieties throughout the large trucking sections of Florida. It may be grown in open ground for summer and fall use or in frames, under canvas, and always makes large, fine heads with thoroughly blanched heart, crisp, tender, white and sweet. We cannot too highly recommend this strain of head lettuce for early market-gardeners. It gives the best of satisfaction under all conditions. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

**Hanson.** Plant large, forming a flat head resembling that of a cabbage, and so slow to throw up a seed stalk that it often fails to form any seed. Outer leaves light green, with prominent light-colored veins; inner leaves white and usually curved and twisted at the base; very tender and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.

**Big Boston.** A very popular variety with those gardeners who want a large-heading, forcing sort. The plants are large, very hardy and vigorous, with broad, comparatively smooth, thin and very hard leaves, which are bright, light green in color, and,

when well grown, are quite tender. This is grown in the South as winter Lettuce. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50.

**Trianon Cos, or Celery Lettuce.** A distinct variety of excellent quality. Heads are somewhat conical in shape and, if tied up shortly before cutting, it will blanch nicely, forming solid heads. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.25.

**California Cream Butter.** This variety, commonly known as the Royal Summer Cabbage Lettuce, attains a large, strong growth in a comparatively short time, and forms a very solid head of rich, creamy yellow leaves. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

**Large Drumhead, or Victoria.** Heads remarkably large and compact, crisp and tender. One of the finest summer varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

**Boston Market.** One of the earliest to head. A splendid sort for home use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

**White-Seeded Tennisball.** A quick grower; of fine flavor; very crisp and tender; heads large and firm. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

## MUSTARD

This is grown to quite a large extent in the southern states. It is used like spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. The white- or yellow-seeded variety is cultivated chiefly for medicinal purposes, or pickling. Southern Giant Curled is best for general use.

**Southern Giant Curled.** A crimped or frilled variety; produces large leaves; makes a very fine salad; flavor is all that can be desired. Plant in fall for early spring salad. A popular variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

**New Chinese.** Larger than most varieties. Very tender and delicious. Plants are very vigorous; leaves are large and crimped; one of the very best for salad. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

**White, or English.** Large leaves, not so much crimped as other sorts; quite early. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

**Ostrich Plume.** An improvement over the old Southern Curled. Very popular. Leaves large, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 50 cts., lb. 75 cts.



Big Boston Lettuce

## MUSKMELONS

**CULTURE.**—A rich, deep, sandy loam, well worked and highly manured with old rotten compost, is of the first importance. Plant when all danger of frost is over, in hills 5 to 6 feet apart each way; scatter a dozen seeds to a hill, and, after they are out of danger from bugs, thin to three or four plants. When they have four or five rough leaves, pinch off the end of the main shoot, which will cause the lateral branches to put forth sooner. This will strengthen the growth of the vines, and the fruit will come earlier to maturity.

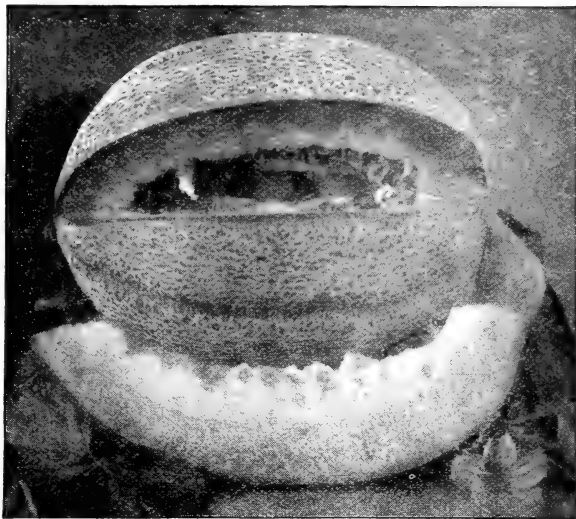
One ounce will plant about 80 hills; 4 pounds to plant an acre. Matures in from 65 to 80 days

**Rocky Ford.** This is a small, oblong Cantaloupe, green flesh, and has the most delicious flavor, surpassing all other sorts. For several years past this variety has gained a great reputation in the northern and western markets, selling at a much higher price than any other varieties offered; in fact, often selling for nearly twice as much as other sorts. This great popularity as a shipping and market melon has created a heavy demand for this seed. We offer the best and purest stock, direct from Rocky Ford, Colo. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 50 cts., lb. 75 cts.

**Crenshaw's Mammoth Perfection Muskmelon.** In this melon we are convinced that we have indeed a perfect Muskmelon. In shape it is nearly round, as thick at the bottom end as at the side. Its color is dark green until it commences to ripen; it then turns yellow. At first sight of turning it is time to pick. Growers who expect to ship, or even market them at home, should not wait until it is fully ripe. If picked two or three days ahead, it will then reach the consumer at the right time. It is a handsome melon, slightly netted, firm flesh and with small seed cavity. It is a quick grower and a heavy yielder. Fruit will average 8 to 15 lbs., with good season and proper cultivation. Our customers should give it a trial. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 60 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$1, lb. \$2.

**Extra-Early Hackensack.** A strain of small green nutmeg in which the ribs are more pronounced and netting closer. Flesh coarse, but very thick and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 50 cts., lb. 75 cts.

**Banana.** An entirely distinct variety, bearing long, slender, banana-like fruit; skin creamy white and entirely free from netting. Flesh deep salmon-color, thick and of good quality. It often grows to be 2 feet



Rocky Ford Muskmelon

or more in length. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.

**Netted Gem.** Early; good quality; very attractive. Flesh very sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 50 cts., lb. 75 cts.

**New Orleans Market.** A large species of the citron kind. It is extensively grown for the southern market; large in size; very rough netted and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 50c., lb. 75c.

**Early Nutmeg.** A popular variety for early market as it is extremely hard and fruit ripens quite early. Fruit well-ribbed and heavily netted. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 50 cts., lb. 75 cts.

**Large Hackensack, or Turk's Cap.** A large, second-early sort; very popular in some sections; flesh thick and very sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 50 cts., lb. 75 cts.

**Paul Rose, or Petosky.** Of medium size; flesh salmon and very thick; quality excellent; very solid; a fine shipper as well as home sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

## WATERMELONS

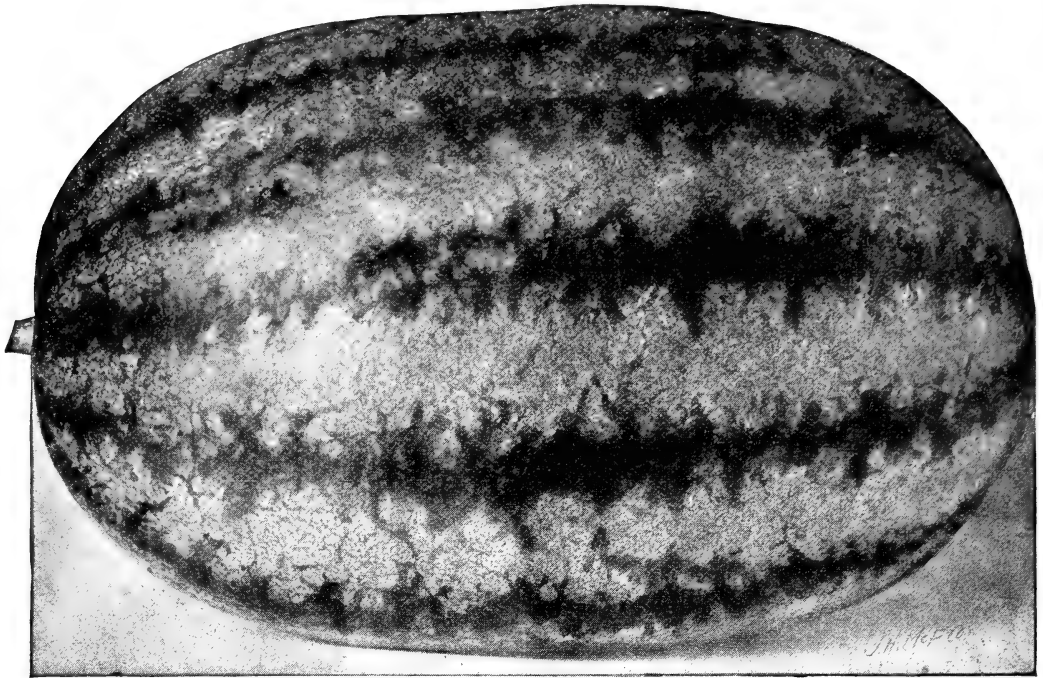
**CULTURE.**—Watermelons will grow and produce where cantaloupes will not do well. The soil for this plant must be light and sandy. Plant in hills about 8 feet apart, 8 to 12 in a hill. When the plants are well up, thin out to three. The plants should be hoed often, and the ground between the hills kept clean until the vines touch.

**Florida Favorite.** This melon originated in Florida. It is an excellent variety, very prolific, earlier than the Kolb Gem, Rattlesnake or Pride of Georgia. Very fine for table. It is not so good a shipper as the Kolb Gem or Rattlesnake. Is of medium size, colored with light and dark green stripes alternately. Flesh deep red, deliciously sweet, firm and crisp. It is without doubt one of the best melons grown. Our stock is of select strain and is especially grown for us. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 40 cts., lb. 75 cts.

**Kleckley's Sweets.** Vine vigorous and productive; fruit of medium size, oval; color, mottled green in two shades, forming indistinct stripes. Flesh bright red, very sweet and tender. It is without doubt the sweetest of all Watermelons. The rind is very thin and will not stand shipping. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 40c., lb. 75c.



Paul Rose Muskmelon



Florida Favorite Watermelon (see page 11)

## WATERMELONS, continued

**New Triumph.** This melon is a market sort and for shipment is the best produced. It is very prolific, early, and of a uniformly large size. A cross between Duke Jones and Kolb Gem. Has the firm, handsome appearance of the former, and the fine shipping qualities of the latter. The rind, like the Duke Jones, is of dark green color, with distinct stripes of a little lighter shade. As a table melon it is superior to the Kolb Gem and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

**Improved Georgia Rattlesnake.** One of the finest strains of melon ever introduced. It is quite superior to the old original Rattlesnake melon. Rind green, with dark green stripe. Shape of melon oblong, with butt ends. Our strain does not produce melons with a neck. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 40c.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 75c., lb. \$1.25.

**Augusta Rattlesnake.** Oblong, large, light green, with darker green stripes. Very popular as a market sort. Before the introduction of the Kolb Gem, was the only shipping melon in the South. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 40 cts., lb. 75 cts.

**Jones.** This is one of the best shipping varieties, and is much preferred to some of the older sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

**Alabama Sweet.** A large, dark-skinned melon. Flesh red. Very early, of strong growth, and will bear longer than most other melons. It is light seeded, and first-class for shipping. Of good size, though not ungainly. It is quite extensively grown in the state of Texas, where it brings high prices. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

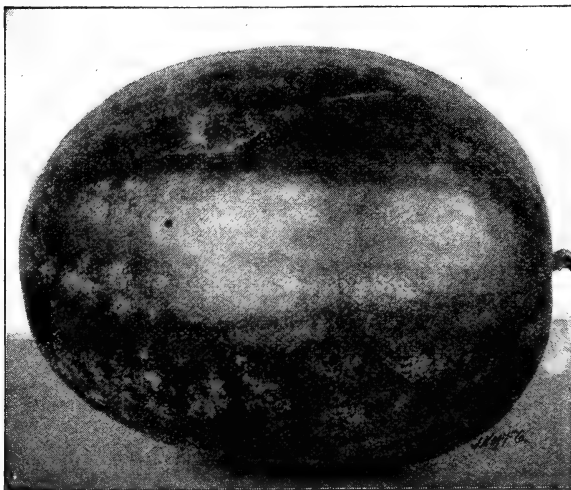
**Glossier.** A good shipper. Large size and a good flavor. A very popular melon. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

**Carolina Bradford.** Without doubt one of the finest home melons grown. Flesh bright red, rind dark green. A good keeper, and seldom spots. To those wishing a first-class market melon, we recommend the Bradford. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 50 cts., lb. 75 cts.

**Jordan's Gray Monarch.** A melon of large size and fine quality. A good shipper as well as home market melon. Flesh deep red; rind gray. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10c.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30c.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 50c., lb. 75c.

**Pierson.** We have the only pure Pierson on the market. It is oblong in shape and grows to a large size. Rind is dark with a darker green stripe; of medium thickness, rather tough. It is early and very prolific. Flesh is very red, crisp and deliciously sweet. Seed are creamy white. Its long shape makes it very desirable for all Southern markets. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.

**Tom Watson.** We think that this melon has every quality that goes to make up a very desirable variety. The shape is ideal, rind dark, thin and very tough, making a good shipper. Medium-early, very vigorous vine and very prolific. Flesh is dark; crisp; no strings, and one of the most delicious tasting sorts in existence. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.



New Triumph Watermelon



## ONION

**CULTURE.**—The Onion, unlike most vegetables, succeeds well when cultivated on the same ground for successive years. Sow thinly in drills about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep and 1 foot apart; cover with fine soil and press down with the back of a spade or a light roller. When the young plants are strong enough, thin gradually so that they stand 3 or 4 inches apart. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by frequent hoeing, taking care not to stir the soil too deeply, or to collect it about the growing bulbs.

One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill, 5 or 6 pounds in drills for an acre. For sets from 50 to 60 pounds should be sown to the acre, according to the richness of the soil. Mature about 180 days from sowing

**Prizetaker.** The largest of all yellow Onions. Resembles the large Spanish varieties. Flesh sweet, tender and mild. This is, no doubt, the handsomest yellow Onion on the market. Grows to weigh one pound or more from the seed. Shape is nearly a globe. It is a bright straw color, has a small neck and matures early. It cannot be surpassed for home or market. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

**Australian Brown.** Neat, round shape, firm and solid and a splendid keeper. Fine flavor. Skin an amber-brown color. One of the best for fall plantings. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.

### BERMUDA ONIONS

#### GENUINE TENERIFFE-GROWN

These are the Onions which southern growers are shipping every spring in enormous quantities to northern markets. They are tender and of the finest Onion flavor. Our genuine Teneriffe-grown seeds are grown especially for us and imported direct and we know there is no better stock to be had. May be sown either in the fall or early spring. Both White and Red varieties.

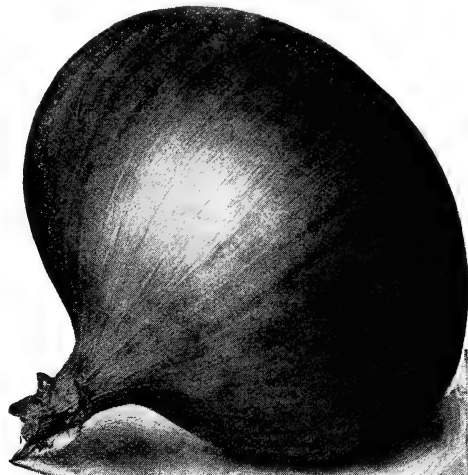
**White Bermuda.** This is the standard variety for market crops for shipping. While it is known as "White Bermuda," it is really a light straw-color or pale yellow. We make this explanation, as many who grow it for the first time expect to find a pure white Onion. Less than six months are required from the time of sowing the seed to the full maturity and shipment of the crop. Write for price.

**Red Bermuda.** Identical with White Bermuda, except the color is a pale, waxy red, and it is just the right variety in all sections where a red Onion is preferred. Write for price.

**Crystal Wax.** This is the Onion that is so highly prized because of its earliness, its beautiful appearance and ready market. Our seed is genuine, imported from Teneriffe. There is none better in the world. Write for price.

### ONION SETS

**CULTURE.**—Plant the sets 4 inches apart in rows about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in the spring. Fall plant-



Prizetaker Onion

ing of Onions is succeeding very well in the South, and should be more generally practised. We give a measured bushel unless otherwise quoted.

**White Silverskin.** Plant from August to, and through, March. This is a uniformly early, round, tender and very handsome variety, with an opaque, white skin. Qt. 15 cts., pk. 90 cts., bus. \$3.25.

**Yellow Danvers.** The hardest of all the ordinary varieties of Onion Sets. While not the earliest, they are a good, all-round, very productive variety. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., pk. 80 cts., bus. \$3. Write for closest market prices on larger quantities.

**White Multiplier.** This differs from the Yellow Potato Onion in color, being pure white, and does not make as large Onions, but is very productive and of finest flavor, and a better keeper. Qt. 15c., pk. 90c.

**Crystal Wax Sets.** Grown from our genuine Crystal Wax seed. Qt. 20c., pk. \$1.25, bus. (32 lbs.) \$4.25.

**Bermuda White Sets.** Same as above, but light yellow Onions. Qt. 20 cts., pk. \$1.15, bus. (32 lbs.) \$4.

## OKRA

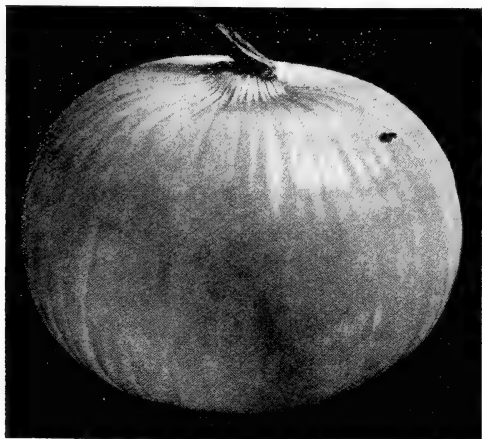
Cultivated for its green seed-pods, which are used in soups, or stewed and served like asparagus. Highly esteemed in the South for making gumbo soup. Can be cured like apples and used for soup at any time.

**CULTURE.**—Sow seed thinly in dry, warm soil, in shallow drills, 2 feet apart. After plants are up, thin to 9 inches apart; hoe frequently, and draw a little earth to the stems as they grow. Gather when quite green and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long.

**White Velvet.** This variety is a great improvement on the old White or Green. The plant is of medium height, bearing large crops of smooth, tender pods. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20c.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 30c., lb. 50c.

**Perkins' Mammoth Long Pod.** The plant of this desirable variety is enormously productive. The pods are long, slender, deep green, and remain tender much longer than most others. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

**Dwarf Green.** This variety is of dwarf habit, with long, green pods. It has been planted by market-gardeners for several years and has proven a profitable crop. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.



Bermuda Onion

## GARDEN PEAS

If ordered by mail, add to the price named, 5 cts. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  pt., 10 cts. per pt., 15 cts., per qt., for postage

**CULTURE.**—Peas succeed best in light, rich, loamy soil, which has been manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties in the spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows 3 or 4 feet apart, planting seed 2 inches deep, giving the taller varieties more room between the rows. For succession plant every two weeks. The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet apart. Peas grown as a market crop are rarely staked, but when the taller varieties are grown for private use, a good plan is to sow them in double rows and stake with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during the growth.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels are required to plant an acre; 1 quart to plant 100 feet of drill

**Early Alaska Peas.** The best Early Pea Seed of bluish color, well rounded and filled out and of the finest flavor. Very prolific for an extra-early variety.

**First and Best.** This is one of the best first and early sorts. Very productive and free from runners. It grows from 2 to 3 feet high, and will mature for table use about 45 days from germination, frequently in less time. It takes but two pickings to strip the vine. A good Pea for market-gardeners.

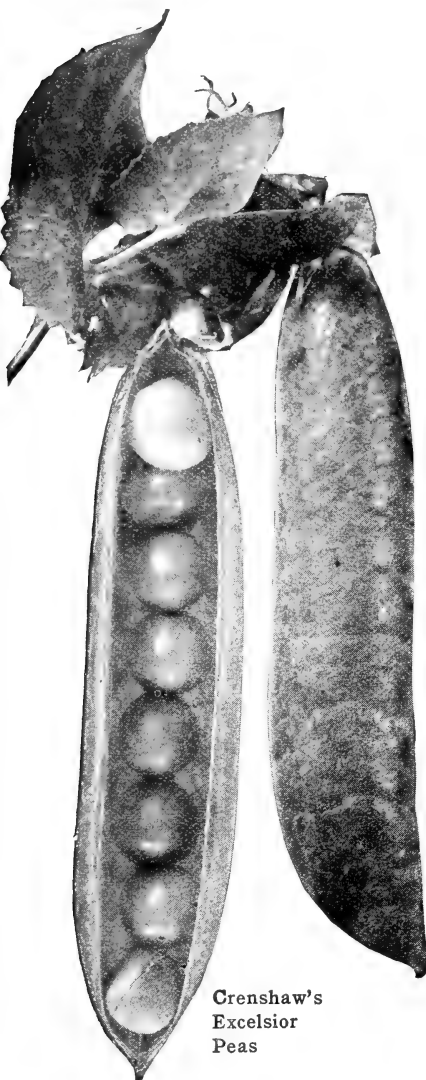
**Morning Star.** One of the standards among Florida truckers. Early and very productive.

**American Wonder.** The first variety of dwarf, compact growth, and early maturity, having a wrinkled seed and rich, sweet flavor. While a number of improved varieties have been introduced since, this still remains a leading favorite for home and market. The vines grow only 8 to 10 inches high, and pods mature in quick succession to the Extra Early.

**Nott's Excelsior.** This variety is midway in character of vine and pod between the American Wonder and McLean's Little Gem, and combines the good qualities of each. One of the very best for the family garden.

**Black Eye Marrowfat.** Grows about 5 feet high. Pods are large and full. A prolific bearer and one of the very best Marrowfat sorts.

**Crenshaw's Excelsior.** An extra-early, smooth Pea, with fine qualities. A rapid grower, quick to mature, and a good shipper. Market-gardeners will find it to their advantage to plant this Pea.



Crenshaw's  
Excelsior  
Peas

WRITE  
FOR  
PRICES  
ON  
PEAS

**Bliss' Everbearing.** A stout vine; yields immense number of short pods, which are filled with peas of the largest size. They cook quickly, having a fine flavor, and are very sweet.

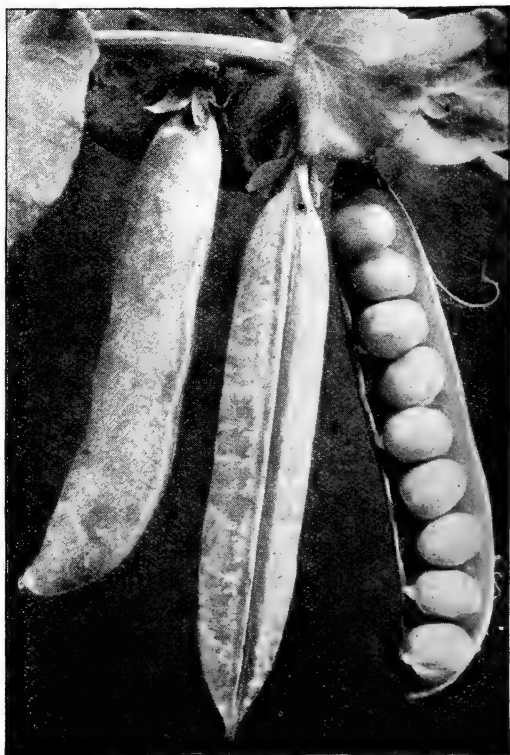
**Yorkshire Hero.** An excellent, tall-growing variety; quite a favorite in some sections of the country; fills its pods well with large, sweet peas.

**Large White Marrowfat.** About 5 feet high; of strong growth. Pods large, round and well filled. Seed large and excellent for summer use. Undoubtedly one of the most productive of garden varieties and a favorite for market.

**Gradus, or Prosperity.** The greatest improvement in wrinkled Peas that has been offered in years. An extra sort of unequalled quality. Vines grow about 2 feet and stand up well; do not require staking. The Peas are tender and sweet.

### EDIBLE-PODDED PEA

**Mammoth Luscious Pea.** No edible-podded Pea we have ever grown can compare to this when sliced and boiled; served with butter and sauce they make a most tempting and delicious dish. The pods grow 6 to 7 inches long and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad. When this luscious pea is once tried it will always have a place in the garden. Qt. 50 cts.



Nott's Excelsior Peas

## PARSLEY

**CULTURE.**—Sow at any time from August to April in drills 15 inches apart. It requires 3 to 6 weeks for Parsley to germinate. Soak the seed 12 hours before planting.

**Moss-Curled Parsley.** An excellent free-growing sort, with pale green leaves of handsome appearance. Used exclusively for garnishing and table decorations. The best for market and private gardens. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 40 cts., lb. 75 cts.

## PEPPERS

**CULTURE.**—Cultivate as directed for Eggplant, except that Peppers may be transplanted one foot apart in 18-inch drills. Guano, hen dung, or other concentrated manure, hoed into the surface soil when the plants are about 6 inches high, will not only be found to increase the produce wonderfully, but will improve the quality of the fruit.

**Ruby King (Sweet).** The fruit is from 5 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and when fully matured is of bright red color. Mild and pleasant and can be sliced and eaten as a salad. Single plants ripen from 8 to 10 fruits. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

**Sweet Mountain (Sweet).** Plants very vigorous and productive. Fruit very large, often 8 inches or more in length by 2 inches in diameter. Very smooth and handsome. When unripe, of a bright deep green color, and when matured, of a rich red. Flesh very sweet, thick, and of mild flavor. It is a late sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.

**Large Sweet Spanish.** A large, sweet variety; fine for mangoes. Flesh thick and of mild flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.

**Large Bell, or Bull Nose (Hot).** Is a large, oblong variety, which is not sweet or mild, as thought by some people. The seeds are very hot. Used for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.

**Long Red Cayenne (Very Hot).** A rather late variety, having long, slim, pointed pod. Bright red when ripe. Extremely strong and pungent. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2.

**Tobasco.** This variety is used in the manufacture of Tobasco sauce. It is very hot, but good for family use. Try it. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

**Chinese Giant.** The largest of all. Very mild and delicious. This is the largest of all the Peppers.

Plants set three to four very large fruits quite early, and continue setting until frost. In appearance fruit is thick and chunky; flesh is very sweet and tender. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.75.



Ruby King Pepper



Gradus Peas

## PUMPKINS

**NOTE.**—Generally grown in the field, with the exception of the Cushaw, which is planted in the garden. Care must be taken not to plant them close to squashes or melons, as they will mix and spoil their quality. Plant in hills 8 to 12 feet apart.

**Connecticut Field.** Large, round, soft shell. Salmon color; very productive. Best for stock. Oz. 5 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 15 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts.

**Large Yellow.** Grows large and is adapted for cooking purposes and feeding stock. They are variable in shape, some being flattened at the end, others round or long. Of deep, yellow color. Fine grain and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30 cts., lb. 50c.

**Cushaw Crookneck.** This is extensively cultivated in the South for table use. There are two kinds—one yellow and the other green, striped with light yellow color. The latter is to be preferred. The flesh is fine grain, yellow, very sweet and better than any winter squash. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

**Crenshaw's Small Florida.** A small, round, very sweet Pumpkin; especially adapted to southern climate. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.



Early Rose Potatoes

to disease, and the flavor also is much inferior. Manure is applied either in rows or hills, or broadcast over the ground and plowed in—the latter, in most cases, being preferable. If the soil is good, but little manure is required. In highly enriched soils the plants are more liable to disease than when grown in soil that is naturally good. The best fertilizers are those of a dry or absorbent nature, as plaster, lime, superphosphate of lime and bone dust. For wet soils, these are particularly beneficial, as they not only promote growth, but prevent disease. We have our seed stock grown especially for us. There is no better seed to be obtained. You will find listed below the varieties we carry in stock. Prices will be quoted on application when season opens.

**Rose No. 4.** A favorite with Florida truckers; has given universal satisfaction for several seasons.

**Early Rose.** One of the older varieties, and still largely planted, many growers claiming that it has never been superseded in quality and productiveness. Potatoes are oblong, light pink color at the bud ends, cook mealy and are of the finest flavor.

**Beauty of Hebron.** Potatoes are oblong, skin white,

## PARSNIPS

**Improved Sugar.** One of the best and hand-somest to be found. Broad shoulder and hollow crown; producing by far the best Parsnip known. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.

**Sugar, or Hollow Crown.** A popular variety; very sweet and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 40 cts., lb. 75 cts.

## POTATOES

**NOTE.**—We have our seed stock grown especially for us in Aroostook county, Maine. The most successful growers in the state of Florida use Maine-grown seed Potatoes. You will find listed below the varieties we carry in stock. Prices will be quoted on application when season opens.

**CULTURE.**—The Potato, like all robust-growing vegetables, can be grown with varying success on soils of all kinds and in all conditions of fertility, but the soil best suited to it is a sandy loam. In all heavy soils it is more subject to disease, and the flavor also is much inferior. Manure is applied either in rows or hills, or broadcast over the ground and plowed in—the latter, in most cases, being preferable. If the soil is good, but little manure is required. In highly enriched soils the plants are more liable to disease than when grown in soil that is naturally good. The best fertilizers are those of a dry or absorbent nature, as plaster, lime, superphosphate of lime and bone dust. For wet soils, these are particularly beneficial, as they not only promote growth, but prevent disease. We have our seed stock grown especially for us. There is no better seed to be obtained. You will find listed below the varieties we carry in stock. Prices will be quoted on application when season opens.

slightly tinted; flesh pure white; a splendid cooking variety and of excellent flavor. It has always been popular with gardeners and for private use, yielding well.

**Bliss' Triumph.** One of the earliest and largely planted by truckers and gardeners for early crop, being mostly shipped to northern markets. Vines are of medium growth; yields very well. Potatoes round, with deeply indented eyes and skin of a pinkish color.

## RADISHES

**CULTURE.**—Sow in any good garden soil as soon in the spring as the ground can be worked. Radishes require rich, mellow soil. The early small varieties can be sown broadcast among other crops, such as beets, peas, spinach, etc. Sow every ten days for a succession. In Florida, along the Gulf coast, they can be sown all through the winter.

**Early Scarlet Turnip-Rooted.** Small top, quick growth, crisp and mild. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

**New Crimson Giant.** A new type of early Turnip Radish of a striking deep crimson color, attaining a size of 6 to 7 inches in circumference, weighing over an ounce or about four times the weight of Scarlet Turnip sorts. Notwithstanding its immense size it does not get hollow or pithy, the flesh remaining white, solid, crisp and tender, and of the mildest flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.

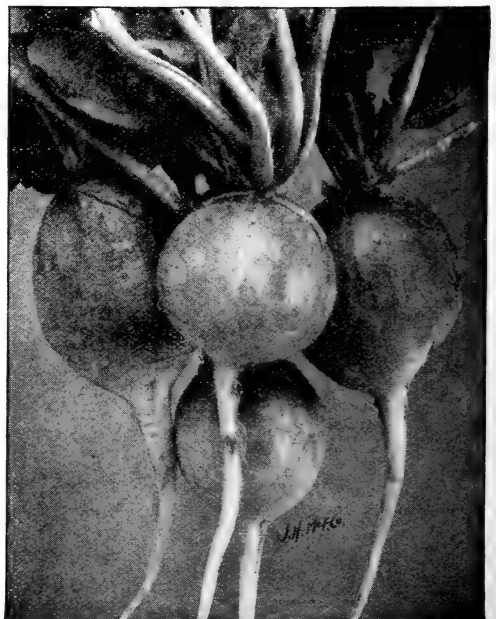
**Scarlet Turnip, White-Tip.** A very popular sort for early use. Quick to mature and seldom becomes pithy. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 40 cts., lb. 75 cts.

**Large White Summer Turnip.** Root round, smooth, very white and handsome. Flesh crisp, tender, but rather pungent in flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

**Early Long Scarlet Short Top.** A very popular variety that is brittle and has very short top. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 40 cts., lb. 75 cts.

**Mixed Radish Seed.** A mixture of several different varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 40 cts., lb. 75 cts.

**French Breakfast.** A fine forcing Radish, maturing in twenty days from germination; makes very little top, and may be cultivated close together. It is oval-shaped, skin bright scarlet, but tipped at the end with pure white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.



New Crimson Giant Radishes

Write us for Incubator and Brooder Catalogue



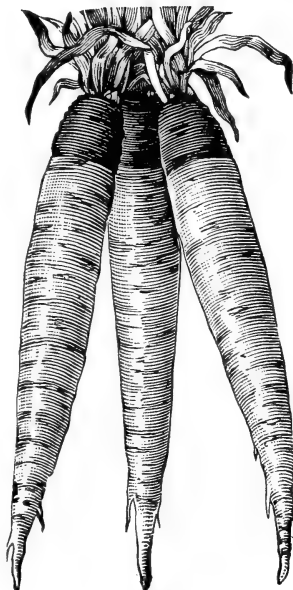
## SPINACH

**CULTURE.**—For summer use, sow in very rich ground, the richer the better, in early spring; drill 1 foot apart. This sowing must be cut before the approach of hot weather or it will run to seed. Can also be sown in the fall for spring use. It is not necessary to protect the plant.

**Norfolk Savoy.** The earliest and also a very hardy variety. Plant of upright growth, with leaves finely savoyed, like those of cabbage. The best sort of plant for a succession of crops. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts.

**Victoria.** A new sort which forms a very large, exceedingly thick, dark green leaf, some savoyed in the center. It is a little later than the Savoy, but remains much longer, and cannot fail to please. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 25 cts., lb. 40 cts.

## SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER



Mammoth Sandwich Island  
Salsify

The salsify root, which grows about 12 inches long and 1 inch in diameter, is becoming a very popular vegetable. When cooked, it has a distinct flavor of the oyster and may be served in a great variety of ways. A loose, light soil, especially sandy loam, is desirable for a long, smooth root. In stiff soils the roots are usually uneven and hard to dig. Use three-fourth ounce for 100 feet of row, and thin to 1 or 2 inches to prevent crowding.

**Mammoth Sandwich Island.** The improved, large-rooted variety, growing about 12 inches long and being from 1 to 2 inches thick. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.

WE HANDLE  
MAINE-GROWN  
SEED POTATOES

## SQUASH

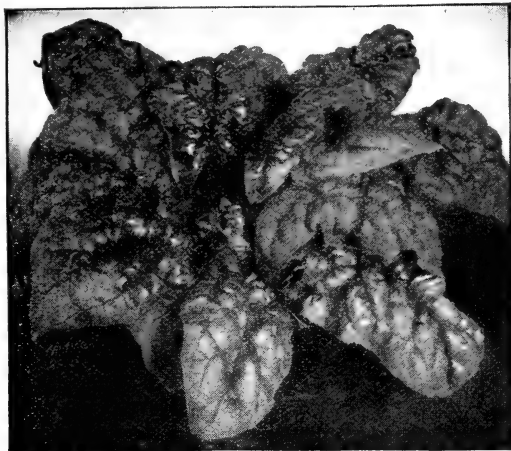
**CULTURE.** Plant in a warm, well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing a shovelful of well-rotted manure with the soil in each hill. Plant 8 or 10 seeds to the hill; the bush varieties 4 to 6 feet apart, the running sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Summer sorts 1 oz. to 40 hills; 4 to 6 lbs. to the acre. Winter sorts, 1 oz. to 30 hills, 4 or 5 lbs. to the acre.

**Early White Bush, or Patty Pan.** The earliest to mature. Very productive. Of light cream color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

**Early Yellow Bush.** Similar to the preceding, but of deep orange color. Often called Patty Pan also. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20c.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 30c., lb. 50 cts.

**Yellow Summer Crookneck.** Old, well-known variety. Fruit orange-yellow, covered with warty excrescences. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

**Hubbard.** This most excellent winter variety is too well known to need an extended description. The uniform good quality of its fine grain and nutty-flavored flesh, and its good keeping qualities, have made it the most popular of all winter sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 40 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 75 cts., lb. \$1.25.



Victoria Spinach

### SQUASH, continued

**Giant Summer Crookneck.** An excellent variety that is an improvement over the old Yellow Crookneck, and is of much larger size. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 35 cts., lb. 60 cts.

**Boston Marrow.** A large, bright orange, winter Squash, the flesh of which is salmon-yellow, unexcelled for sweetness, flavor and fine grain. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 35 cts., lb. 60 cts.

## SAGE

A hardy perennial, possessing some medicinal properties but cultivated principally for use as a condiment, it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing. Sow early in the spring on very rich ground. Cultivate often and thin the plants to 16 inches apart. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just as the plants are coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter, and may be divided. If this is done they will give a second crop superior in quality to the first. It requires 4 to 5 lbs. to plant an acre in drills. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$2.50.

## SUNFLOWER

**Mammoth Russian.** Fine for feeding chicks and parrots. Price, lb. 10 cts., 3 lbs. 25 cts.; if by mail, add 10 cts. per lb. extra for postage. Pk. 75 cts., bus. \$2.50.



Early White Bush Squash

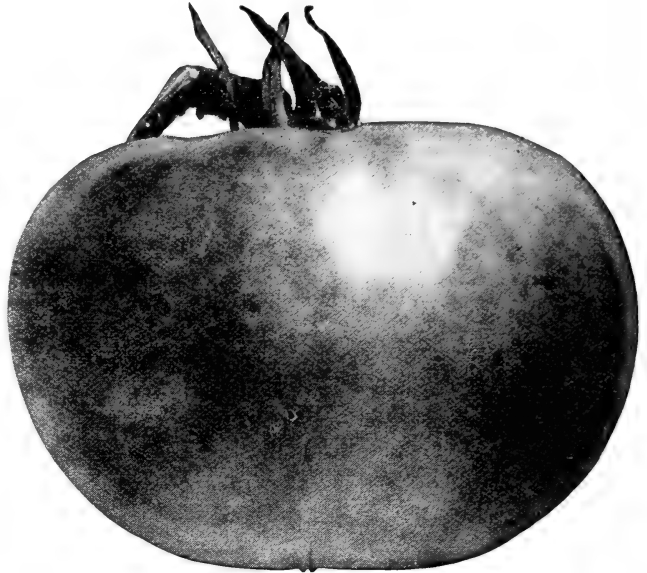
# TOMATOES

**CULTURE.**—Sow in hotbed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and transplanted in the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants 3 or 4 feet apart each way. Some support should be provided for the vines to keep the fruit from the ground. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing seed quite early and transplanting to small pots. When these are filled with roots, shift to a larger, and transplant to open ground when the weather is warm and settled, shading from the sun for a day or two. As the roots are not disturbed by taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.

**New Stone.** Of large size, bright scarlet color, and will withstand rot and blight better than most other sorts. It makes most attractive and salable fruit, firm and uniform, and is an excellent shipper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 65 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$1, lb. \$2.

**Ponderosa.** Unquestionably the largest Tomato grown. The vines are vigorous, producing a very large stalk and an unusually thick stem, which is accounted for in the great size and weight of the fruit. It is one of the best flavored sorts grown, almost solid and contains scarcely any seed. The fruit, when ripe, is cardinal-red, and, on account of its compact structure, will keep longer than any other sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.

**Sparks' Earliana.** Has easily gained the reputation of being the best first-early Tomato. The plants are quite hardy, with rather slender branches and moderate growth, well set with fruits, nearly all of which ripen extremely early in the season. The Tomatoes are bright red and grow close together in clusters; all of medium size, averaging  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter.



New Stone Tomato

They are smooth and solid, quite thick through and free from rough ribs or cracks. The flesh is a deep red, with solid center and small cells; slightly acid flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$2.50.

**Red Field Beauty.** One of the most satisfactory Tomatoes grown. It has stood the test of both market and home gardens for years, not only in the Southern states, but in foreign countries also. It is early, of bright red color, and the quality is excellent. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$1, lb. \$2.

**Livingston's Beauty.** One of the best for all purposes. The fruits are grown in clusters, are of a glossy, purplish crimson color, large size, early and seldom crack after rain. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

**B. B.** It has every good quality pertaining to the Tomato and is devoid of all faults of other sorts. It is smooth, solid, and one of the handsomest ever grown. It suits gardeners, canners and shippers. It is as solid as an apple, has no core, and the flavor is excellent. Generally weighs more to the bushel than any other sort, which proves its solidity. Has a beautiful red color outside and inside. The fruit is quite large. Used successfully for both early and late planting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 90 cts., lb. \$1.75.

**June Pink.** New. Very early; of medium size, round, smooth, and very solid. Color pink. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$2.50.

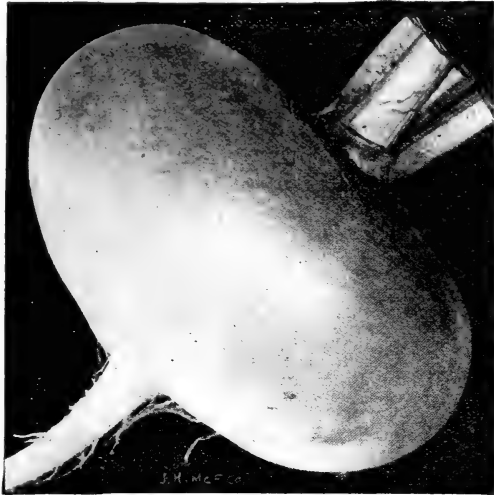
**Livingston's Globe Tomato.** This is another of the Livingston introductions which is proving very popular. In shape it is notably distinct from all others. Of large size, maintained throughout the season, always smooth, firm fleshed, and has very few seeds, especially in the early fruits. Ripens evenly through and through. Fine glossy rose in color, tinged with purple. Very attractive. Bears fruit in clusters of from three to seven fruits. Especially adapted for slicing, as the flavor is very delicate and agreeable. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., lb. \$3.



Sparks' Earliana Tomatoes

# TURNIPS AND RUTABAGAS

**CULTURE.**—Sow the early sorts in July or August, and the late during August and September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, thinning out to 6 inches, and roll the ground after sowing. Rutabagas should be sown in August and September and earthed up as they grow. Early Turnips may also be sown in the spring. Sow at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 lbs. to the acre in drills; 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. broadcast. Salad varieties require 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per acre.



Purple-Top Strap-Leaf Turnip

**Cow Horn.** Long, white flesh; fine grain, sweet and very popular. Oz. 5 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

**White Egg.** A quick-growing, egg-shaped, pure white variety, growing half out of the ground, with small top and rough leaves. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, quite devoid of rank, strong taste. Oz. 5 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

**Early Purple-Top Strap-Leaved.** This is an early variety and a great favorite for table use. It is quite flat; of medium size; color, purple top or dark red above the ground; flesh below ground white; fine-grained and tender. Leaves few and upright in growth. Oz. 5 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

**Early White Flat Dutch Strap-Leaved.** A most excellent early garden variety much used in our state. It is sure to bottom and make a very sweet and tender early sort. Oz. 5 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

**Purple-Top Milan.** The earliest of all Turnips. Also one of the finest-flavored. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. 75 cts.

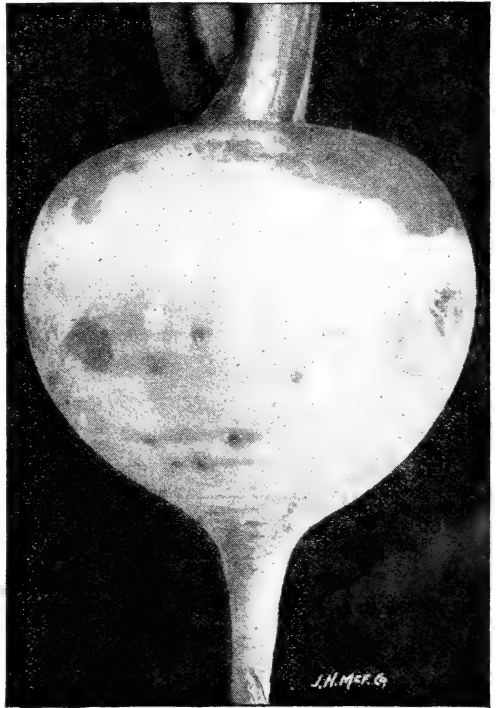
**Purple-Top White Globe.** It is globular in shape and nearly as large as the Pomeranian White Globe, of beautiful appearance and the most excellent quality and equally desirable for table or stock. Our strain of this is very superior to the majority now on the market. Oz. 5 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

**Seven Top, or Georgia Salad Turnip.** An excellent variety to grow for salad. Roots small, tops large, leaves crisp and tender. Oz. 5 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

**Golden Ball.** The sweetest of all yellow-fleshed Turnips. An excellent variety. Oz. 5 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

**Improved Purple-Top Yellow.** The strain of Rutabaga that we have is without doubt superior to all others. It is hardy and productive, is globular in shape, having very little neck. Flesh yellow, of solid deep purple, above the ground and bright yellow beneath. Sweet and well flavored. Leaves small, light green. We do not hesitate to declare this beyond doubt to be the best strain of Rutabaga that has ever been sold in the state of Florida. Oz. 5 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. 75 cts.

**Purple-Top Yellow.** The old sort that has been in use for years. Oz. 10c.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c., lb. 50c.



Purple-Top White Globe Turnip

## Field Seeds

### GIANT BEGGARWEED

One of the most valuable of all forage plants; has been extensively planted and has given entire satisfaction. Its special features are: Restoring worn-out lands; is an annual; when once established it requires no further attention; is easily eradicated when desired; requires no cultivation; is relished by all forage-grazing stock; does not interfere with the growth of other crops, and is sown like oats. Six pounds will plant an acre.

Beggarweed can be sown after a crop of oats is harvested, or it can be scattered between the corn rows after the crop has been laid by; 6 to 10 pounds of clean seed are enough for an acre. If planted early the seed will lie in the ground and fail to germinate until the ground has become warm, and for this reason growers often denounce seed as being no good. Makes excellent ensilage, either alone or mixed with fodder.

## BERMUDA GRASS

Often planted for lawns. No grass will stand the sun better or will make a prettier carpet when kept short. It is also very valuable as a pasture and hay grass; but we would not advise planting on land that you expect to cultivate in other crops, as it is almost impossible to eradicate it after having once obtained a good hold. We can also supply Bermuda roots if desired, but the sowing of seed is much simpler, and an easier plan; 6 pounds will sow an acre. Should be planted in the spring, but can be sown later. Under the most favorable circumstances it takes from 60 to 90 days to sprout; requires damp weather and hot sun, but when once up, grows very rapidly.  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30 cts.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. \$1, lb. \$2.

## ITALIAN RYE GRASS (*Lolium Italicum*)

Sow 30 pounds per acre, in moist land, August, September, October. Graze in winter. Makes abundant hay crop for March or April. Stands drought. A quick-growing grass for dairymen. An annual. Lb. 25 cts., 10 lbs. at 20 cts. per lb.; bus. (14 lbs.) \$2.50.

## ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS

(*Stenotaphrum Dimittatum*)

Almost an evergreen. Widely distributed over the world, usually the warm coast lands, known as Charleston Lawn Grass, Mission Grass, Buffalo Grass, Pimenta Grass, grows on sterile dunes, 4 to 10 inches long, and stem grows 6 inches and a foot or more. Grow from cuttings, and set in summer 1 foot apart and every joint takes root and becomes a new center. It grows with a dense carpet-like growth. Usually used in South for lawns. Sets, \$2.50 per bushel.

## ST. LUCIE GRASS (*Cynodon Dactylon*)

A fine-leaved grass, adapted for lawns, recently brought into notice from the St. Lucie river. Resembles Bermuda grass, but is easily eradicated, as it does not have underground runners. Grows rapidly, doing best in sunshine. Needs cutting every week or ten days. Green almost all the year. Makes good lawns in 60 days. Grown from roots and shoots. Grows on surface only. Plant shoots 6 by 8 inches in summer; about 1,000 plants to space of 18 by 20 feet. Sets, \$2.50 per bushel.



Hairy Vetch

## DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Rape for fall sowing should be put in in July, August or September. It makes a large-yielding, nutritious, succulent green feed or pasturage all through the fall, winter and early spring. The fattening properties of Rape are said to be very much better than those of clover, and it makes a first-class crop either for sowing alone, or, for grazing during the fall and winter, can be sown with Crimson Clover. Rape can be successfully sown both in the fall and spring. Early fall seeding, however, gives the best results. Rape is best sown in drills at the rate of 3 to 5 pounds per acre; or it can be sown broadcast, when from 6 to 8 pounds per acre should be used.

There are other kinds of Rape than the Dwarf Essex, which are grown for their seed-producing qualities to make oil. These do not, however, make the growth of forage that the Dwarf Essex does, but are quite often sold for forage because the seed can be sold at a low price. We do not handle anything but the true Dwarf Essex. Lb. 15 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 10 cts. per lb. When ordered to be sent by mail, add 8 cts. per lb. for postage.

## UPLAND RICE

Very popular in this state and a number of small areas are grown for home use as an auxiliary crop. Should be cultivated on every farm in our Southern country. Several years' experience has demonstrated the fact that Rice can be as successfully grown on high land as elsewhere. On lands that hold moisture well, such as waxy or post-oak land, plant anywhere. On dry or sandy land, Rice is planted in the low places. Prepare the land and cultivate as for corn, except the rows are only 22 to 24 inches apart so that one furrow in each middle, with an 18-inch sweep, usually suffices for a working, and the hills just far enough so it can be hoed. Plant as early in April as you can, just so the seeds get a little dirt over them. Drop 15 or 20 seeds in each hill and leave all that come up. Cultivate for moisture and to keep down grass and weeds until Rice begins to head. It usually ripens last of August or early in September. The color tells when it is ripe. Pk. 75 cts., bus. \$2.50.

## HAIRY, or WINTER VETCH

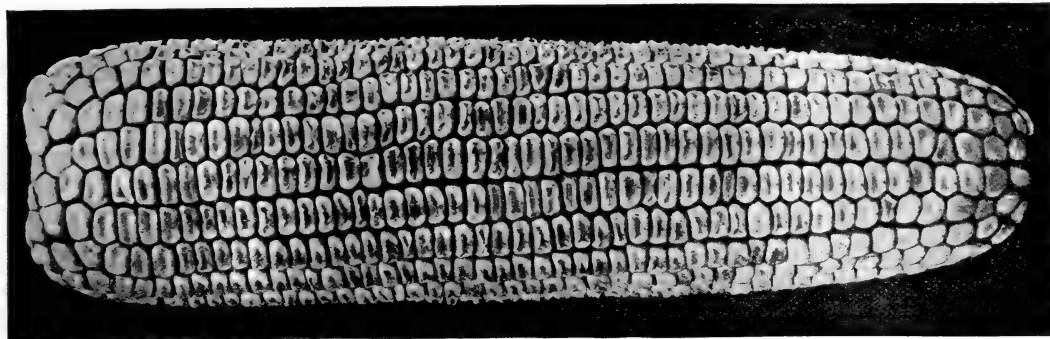
(*Vicia villosa*)

Makes the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. Also makes a most valuable soil-improving crop, rivaling Cowpeas in its nitrogen-gathering properties.

Hairy, or Winter Vetches are increasing in popularity wherever they are grown, and are proving to be one of the most valuable crops for fall planting. They not only make a large yield of the most nutritious forage, but they improve the condition and productiveness of land for crops to follow, as much as any crop that can be sown, not even excepting Velvet Beans and Cowpeas. The forage is greatly relished by horses and all kinds of cattle, and is very nutritious, and makes fine milk-producing food.

Should be sown from August to December, broadcast, at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. to the acre, with about 3 pecks of winter oats. This helps to hold the Vetch off the ground, thus enabling it to make better growth, and much easier to harvest and care for properly. For hay Vetch should be cut just as the oats are heading out. The hay is greatly relished by all kinds of stock. It is very rich and nutritious. It will also furnish excellent winter and spring grazing. If sown early, Vetch, like other leguminous plants, also improves both the conditions and productiveness of the soil where it is grown. We advise the more extensive use of Vetch. Prices fluctuate. Lb. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots, about 15 cts.

We are contractors for Velvet Beans and Cowpeas. Can supply any quantity. Write for prices.



Virginia White Dent Corn

## FIELD CORN

The varieties of Field Corn listed below are especially selected for the soil and climate of Florida. This fact is not taken into consideration as much as it should be. Often seed is ordered from a dealer whose stock is raised perhaps hundreds of miles away, and in surroundings of soil and climate that are not conducive to producing seed of the best quality for our section of the country. In buying from us, you have the satisfaction of knowing that you are procuring seed raised for the express purpose of being planted in Florida soil, and thus you obviate the risk of securing unacclimated seed.

**At this time we cannot name prices on Corn. Write for prices**

**Improved Golden Dent.** It is one of the best and most reliable cropping yellow Corns in cultivation. It makes a large-sized ear, small cob; deep grains, which are of a bright, attractive, golden yellow color. It is singularly robust, and withstands injury by adverse weather or other unfavorable conditions better than any other sort we know of, the ears and grain maturing remarkably well, and always being marketed in bright, sound condition. Produces two to three ears to the stalk, and for a first-class, large-yielding yellow Corn particularly adapted to the South, it is strongly recommended.

**Virginia White Dent.** One of the best all-round white sorts for rich land, producing largest crops of finest quality Corn. The ears average about 10 inches in length, of uniform size and great depth of grain; 18 to 34 rows on cobs, well filled. The grains are pure white, solid, very deep, producing the finest milling white Corn. The yield of this superior Corn is very large, sometimes as much as 90 bushels per acre. We unhesitatingly recommend it.

**Maryland White 90-Day.** This Corn produces a very large ear, and often two ears to the stalk, the ears running from 10 to 12 inches in length and from 14 to 16 rows to the ear. The grain is very large and deep. It makes a large growth of fodder and good-sized stalk. It is rather late in maturing, preserving in good shape after earlier Corn is dried up, and withstands drought better than any other Corn with which we have had experience, this characteristic being particularly noticeable by those who have grown it.

**Hickory King.** A very popular and productive white Corn, especially for high land, and it is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four average-sized ears to the stalk. Grains large, broad, and white, making fine meal. The cob is small.

**Blount's Prolific.** Produces from three to six ears. It is a large-yielding white variety of flinty nature, making excellent meal. For late planting this

Corn has no superior. It is of quick growth, matures up well, and yields splendidly. Blount's Prolific also makes a first-class ensilage Corn. Qt. 15 cts.

**Florida Grown White Flint.** This variety gives better results than any other white Corn grown in this state. Besides being very early it is prolific, often having three large, full ears to one stalk. Grains are white and hard and it is seldom eaten by weevils. It makes the best meal; is valuable also for stock feed on account of its strength.

**Cuban Yellow Flint.** It is said that this Corn will make under any circumstances. It never gets too hot or too wet, and dry weather will not hurt it. It has small ears and small grain and is the hardiest of all known flint Corn. Almost impossible for a weevil to damage it. We import our seed direct from Cuba, and of the best stock that can possibly be secured, and recommend it highly to the farmers of Florida on account of its resisting drought so well.

**Cooke's Prolific Corn.** This is a valuable variety of white Corn. On land of good fertility and especially on low river grounds, it may be relied upon to produce from two to four ears to the stalk and we have seen growing as high as eleven good ears to the stalk. This prolificacy makes it a heavy-yielding Corn. The ears are of good average size, the grain being of a white, flinty nature, making an excellent meal or hominy Corn. Our stock of this Corn has been steadily improved by selection, and we believe that we have the best and most productive stock of this variety.

**Mexican June.** A hardy, drought-resisting, white Corn. Ears 7 to 10 inches, having 14 to 18 rows evenly lined on white cob; grain of good size. The great value of this Corn lies in its ability to make under conditions entirely too dry for other sorts. It will recover from the most severe dry, hot spells, and never fails to make a crop by frost. The stalk grows often to 15 feet, producing two or three good ears, and on account of its making an enormous amount of stalk and fodder, it is peculiarly adapted for ensilage.

## CANADA FIELD PEAS

Canada Field Peas sown in November or December, and covered deeply, come up early in the spring and grow off rapidly as soon as the weather opens. They usually make a splendid yield, which can be fed green or cured for hay; also makes a good soil-improver when turned under like cowpeas or clover; their greatest value is as forage crop. Canada Field Peas are best sown with oats at the rate of one bushel of peas to one bushel of winter or rust-proof oats to the acre. Or, if sown by themselves, sow one and a half bushels to the acre. They should be covered deeply with a heavy harrow, or plowing them in with a single horse plow is probably the best. Sowing oats is a decided advantage, as they help hold the Peas off the ground, enabling them to make a better growth, and as both mature together, they should make a splendid combination of feed, greatly relished and very nutritious for all farm animals. The Canada Field Pea is entirely different from the cow or stock Peas. It is really a field variety of the English or Garden Peas. It is very extensively used as a field crop in Canada and the northern states. Bushel \$2.





German Millet

## MILLET

**Pearl, or Cat-Tail.** Makes a splendid, continuous cutting forage plant for either green feed or hay. It is gaining in popularity throughout the country owing to the fact that it can be cut several times during the season. It grows very rapidly and will attain a height of 12 feet, but we advise cutting several times rather than allowing it to mature. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, as it makes a most nutritious food which is relished by all kinds of stock. It is largely used by dairymen to furnish their cattle with green feed during the summer. It will continue to grow until killed by freezing weather. Sow 5 pounds of seed per acre in drills 3 feet apart or sow broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. 10 cts. per lb. If wanted by mail, add 8 cts. per lb. for postage.

**German.** This is decidedly one of the best varieties to grow for a hay crop, as it produces a large crop of fine grass ranging in height from 4½ to 6 feet, according to strength of soil. Can be cut green or made into hay and is readily eaten by stock. Its yield is from 1 to 2½ tons to the acre. It requires 1 bushel to sow an acre broadcast. Pk. 75 cts., bus. \$2.50.

## OATS

**Burt.** The Burt Oat is an extremely early variety, producing an abundance of straw of good length. It is the best poor-land Oat known, also the safest and earliest to plant in the spring. The grain is small, light, slim and, under favorable weather conditions, is of a very light straw color. A good per cent of the grains have beard, and are frequently borne in clusters of two. The genuine Burt Oat is a sure header, coming to maturity ten days to two weeks before Rust-Proof. Two bushels of Burt Oats should be used in seeding an acre, and, where they are to be made into hay, three bushels will be found profitable. We sell great quantities of these Oats for fall planting, and, when properly put in, go through the winter all right and come in extremely early in the following spring. Write for price.

**Texas Red Rust-Proof Oats.** Our stock of this variety was grown by an experienced farmer in the state of Texas. They are heavy, bright and well cleaned. This has grown to be quite a popular Oat

throughout the South, and especially in Florida. For this reason we have endeavored to secure the best stock possible and have gone direct to the home of the Oat for that purpose. They are frequently sown from September to the middle of March. The majority of them, however, are sown from October to February. They are very popular for sowing in low ground or in situations where other Oats are much inclined to rust. They yield an enormous quantity of very heavy grain. Write for price.

## SORGHUM CANE

**Early Amber.** Furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. The saccharine matter is of the finest quality and it produces a fine sugar or syrup. It grows 10 or 12 feet high. Sow broadcast for forage at the rate of ¾ to 1 bushel per acre. When sown in drills, sow at the rate of 10 lbs. 3½ feet apart. Lb. 10 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. \$2.

**Early Orange.** A favorite Sorghum in some sections of the South. Does not grow quite so tall as Early Amber, but is heavier. The stalks are longer and the amount of saccharine matter contained makes it more popular as a syrup cane. Lb. 10 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. \$2.

## KAFFIR CORN

The great value of this crop has long been appreciated. It makes a large growth of forage and is also particularly valuable on account of its yield as grain, which makes most nutritious feed for stock and poultry. It is non-saccharine and therefore more often used in connection with cowpeas and other forage crops. It has for years been grown in connection with cowpeas at the rate of 1 peck of Kaffir Corn to 1 bushel of Peas per acre. Sown in this way the Kaffir Corn helps to hold the peas off the ground and this causes a larger growth of pea vine. Both can be cut at the same time and will make an enormous yield of very nutritious food. When sown by itself it requires ¾ to 1 bushel per acre. Lb. 10 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. \$2.

## CHUFAS

In the light, gray sandy soils of our state, unaided by fertilizers, with fair cultivation on land that will not produce from 5 to 10 bushels of corn per acre, Chufas will mature 50 to 100 bushels, with but one-half the cultivation that corn requires. They are an excellent hog food. Chickens and turkeys are also especially fond of them, so that a crop, when grown, can be fed both to poultry and hogs. The flesh of the Chufa is especially juicy and delicious. Chufas can be planted from March to July, and a crop made. Plant in 3-foot rows, 1 to 2 seed 18 inches apart. It requires about 1 peck per acre. Qt. 20 cts., pk. \$1.25, bus. \$4.

**Note.**—On account of Chufas dying so fast toward the latter part of the season, prices will be advanced after March 1.

## GOOBERS

Goobers seem to do best on a fairly dry, light, sandy soil. They are preëminently the hog-feed crop for sand-hill or high pine land. Plant in rows 3½ or 4 feet apart and about 10 inches apart in rows at any time from March 1 to June 1, when the ground is moist enough to plant corn. Cultivate the same as Spanish peanuts. Turn the hogs in the field when the leaves have turned quite yellow. On new ground drop the Goobers into every other furrow as you break the land, and they will make a good crop without cultivation. The seed we offer was grown on sand-hill land in Polk county and is from a crop that yielded 50 measured bushels of seed per acre. Only a limited quantity for sale this season

## VELVET BEANS

The popularity of this Bean has increased to such an enormous extent that it is now being generally grown throughout the entire South. It makes a larger growth than any other known forage plant in the same length of time, far surpassing the cowpea in yield. The great possibilities of this being a land-improver, and for producing a good crop of forage, seem almost unlimited. It has been thoroughly tested in all of the southern states, and experienced agriculturists pronounce it of the greatest value. The vines and roots are very rich in nitrogen, making it a most valuable soil-improving crop. It is often difficult to gather or turn under, owing to its rank growth. It is advisable, when sown thick, to allow stubbles to remain above the ground until frost kills them. It will thus make a heavy coating of vegetable matter which, when turned under, will benefit the soil almost equal to a heavy application of stable manure. We are large growers of Velvet Beans and can be depended upon at almost any time of the year to supply your wants. Prices fluctuate, however, and if wanted in large quantities, it would be best to write for prices. They may be sown in May or June at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pecks to the acre in drills 5 feet apart. Write for price.

## PEANUTS

For medium light, loamy or sandy land, Peanuts are one of the most profitable crops that can be grown. They yield very largely—yields of 50 bushels per acre being reported on land too poor to plant in corn. In addition to the yield of nuts, they yield quite largely of nutritious forage, and will yield ordinarily about a ton of excellent dry forage per acre, in addition to the crop of nuts.

Peanuts should be shelled before planting. They should be planted in May or Early June, in rows about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet apart, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart, one in a hill. Cover one or two inches deep. Cultivate three or four times with a cultivator, so as to loosen the earth and keep down weeds, and at the last working, with a small turn-plow throw the dirt to the nuts. Do not cultivate too late in the season, as late cultivation is likely to injure the formation of the nuts. It is also advisable to make an application of lime, scattering it on top of the row just after planting, and to use a top-dressing of land plaster just after the last working. Peanuts require plenty of lime to make first-class nuts, and the use of lime and land plaster as above mentioned is recommended by the most successful growers.

**Spanish.** This is grown very largely for feeding, the vines making a large yield of excellent and nutritious hay. If the vines and nuts are pulled up and cured together, they make one of the richest and most fattening feeds for hogs that can be grown. The nuts are of small size, but thin shell and full kernel, and are produced in enormous quantities. Pk. 75 cts., bus. \$2.25.

**Common Georgia.** Plant in drills 3 feet apart, placing nuts 8 to 12 inches apart in drill. Cultivate well and keep clean. It requires 15 to 20 lbs. of shelled nuts, or 1 bushel (25 lbs.) of Peanuts when not shelled, to plant an acre of this variety. They resemble the Spanish Peanut, but are not of bunch growth; rather have a tendency to spread, like the Virginia Peanut; therefore are not good for hog feed as the animal finds them rather hard to get at. Can be planted either shelled or unshelled. Pk. 50 cts., bus. \$1.75.

**Improved Valencia.** We have secured this new Peanut direct from Spain. It impresses us as a most desirable and productive variety. The pods are close and well filled containing from three to four nuts to each pod. It is of very mild, sweet flavor, and we believe will prove to be a most valuable and desirable variety; destined to supersede the old Spanish Peanut. Pkt. 10 cts., qt. 20 cts., pk. \$1, bus. \$3.

## TOBACCO

We import from one of the principal growers of the finest and purest strain of Vuelto de Abajo, which is considered the best of Havana varieties.

**CULTURE.**—The seed should be sown as early as possible after danger of frost has passed. A good plan is to burn a quantity of brush and rubbish in the spring on the ground intended for seed bed; then dig and thoroughly pulverize the earth and mix with the ashes, after which the seed may be sown and covered lightly. When the plants are about 6 inches high, transplant into rows 4 or 5 feet apart each way and cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

**Vuelto de Abajo.** The finest, silkier and highest flavored Havana Tobacco grown. To produce it to perfection the land must be rich and fresh. It succeeds best on the choicest soils of our state and Texas. Fine crops are also grown in the reclaimed swamps and hammocks throughout the South. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1, lb. \$3.

## FIELD PEAS

Cannot price Cowpeas, will quote on application.  
Prices fluctuate

**Vine Conch.** For vines this Pea has no equal. It will run 20 to 30 feet, then stop. The Pea is very small, white and has yellow eye. It is excellent for table use. It bears late and will not mature north of Florida. Plant after danger of frost at the rate of 4 to 6 quarts per acre; put two to three seeds to the hill about 4 feet apart. If planted late, use 6 to 10 quarts to the acre; it is used more as a fertilizer for groves than any other pea known.

**Wonderful, or Unknown.** This makes an enormous growth of vine, but requires the full growing season to make a crop. In yield and growth the vine surpasses many of the Cowpeas, and it yields very largely of the shell peas. Should be planted early in order to come to full maturity.

**Clay Pea.** A great favorite in some sections. Makes growth of vine similar to that of the Black Pea, but is a little later in maturing. Is prolific both in yield of peas and growth of vine.

**Black Cowpeas.** Grown largely in this immediate section. It is quicker to mature than the Wonderful, and is better adapted for late planting. It is a great land improver, also valuable as a forage crop, yielding an enormous crop of rich, nutritious feed.

**Blackeye Peas.** The larger Blackeye Peas are more prolific and bring a higher price than the original Blackeye. They make a profitable crop to grow for picking the dry peas for sale in our market. An excellent soil improver, being similar in action upon the soil to Wonderful and Black Pea.

**Whip-poor-will.** A favorite, early, bunch-growing variety. Has brown, speckled seeds which are more easily gathered than from the vine-growing sorts. Very early.

**Two-Crop Clay Peas.** A small, yellow Pea, planted extensively in Florida; very early. By sowing early in the spring two crops can be raised in one season. It is an excellent Pea for table use.

**Lady Finger Pea.** A perfectly white, small, round Pea with yellow eye; a good runner and is an excellent table variety.

**Bush Conch.** The same as the Vine Conch, except that it makes less vine, and, if planted early, will mature two crops in one year. The most delicious table Pea.

**Brabham.** A new variety, originating in South Carolina, which promises to become one of the most valuable Cowpeas in cultivation. It is a hybrid between the Iron and the half-Crowder form of Whip-poor-will. It has proved to be disease-resistant, embracing the good qualities of the Iron and the Whip-poor-will. It is better adapted for light soils than for heavy clay soils. We have grown this variety very largely on our farm near Stemper the past season, and it proved unquestionably the best and most vigorous-growing of any of the Cowpeas which we grew this year, and we believe the Brabham will come into universal use as one of the best and most satisfactory Cowpeas in cultivation.

## RYE

Rye and Oat pastures afford excellent ranges for poultry, thereby increasing the production of eggs as well as improving the health of the fowls. Free use of Rye and oats by poultry raisers is highly recommended. Prices subject to change. Will quote upon application.

**Florida-Grown Seed Rye.** For seed purposes there is no Rye except that grown in the extreme South that will answer, as Northern-grown Rye will trail on the ground and not stand upright as it should. We have our best Rye grown in the northern part of this state on the best land. We at all times advise the use of Florida Seed Rye. It is better for pasturage than seed grown North. Pk. \$1, bus. \$3.50.

**Georgia-grown Seed Rye.** It is sown mostly for pastures. When mixed with Texas Red Rust-Proof Seed Oats and sown on rich land, about 1 bushel of oats and  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel of Rye to the acre, there is no pasturage that exceeds or equals it. Dairymen should plant it extensively. This mixture gives the milk a rich yellow color and is the most valuable green food in all respects that can be grown. Sow for pasture any time from September 15 to March 1. Pk. 60 cts., bus. \$2.

## JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT

Entirely distinct from all other varieties. It has the advantage of remaining for some time in bloom, and produces seed earlier. It resists drought and blight very well. The seed is rich dark brown in color and larger than Silver Hull. As much as forty bushels to the acre has been harvested of this variety making it very profitable to raise. Lb. 10 cts., bus. \$2.

## MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

The best variety for the farmer. Makes heads nearly double the size of the common kind, and makes a much larger yield of seed. Will yield, under favorable conditions, 40 to 60 bushels to the acre, and yields of as high as 125 bushels have been reported under exceptionally favorable conditions. It is highly recommended for poultry and is the best egg-producing food known, and the leaves make excellent fodder, relished by all kinds of stock. The seed is a good food for horses. It is claimed in some sections that the growth of the Sunflower near the house acts as a preventive of malaria. Certain it is that its merits as a food for both poultry and stock entitle it to even greater consideration on the part of the southern farmer. Lb. 15 cts.

## CLOVER SEED

**White.** Well known. It forms a thick, close turf, is excellent to sow for pastures, especially on sandy soils, and should enter into the composition of all lawn mixtures. Alone, it requires four to six pounds per acre; in mixture, from one to two pounds. Lb. 50c.

**Crimson.** Recommended for fall seeding, and should be more largely used in the southern states. Produces an excellent hay and fine winter pasture. This is one of the finest of all soil-improving crops. Sow at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds per acre. Per lb. 30 cts.

**Bur.** Adapted for fall and summer seeding only. For the South it is a most valuable winter-grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until the summer comes fully on. After once being seeded, it reseeds itself and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for use with Bermuda Grass, and the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage. Price of seed in bur, 15 cts. lb. Recleaned seed, 20 cts.

**Alfalfa, or Lucerne.** The acreage devoted to Alfalfa is increasing very rapidly all through the southern and middle states, as, wherever it succeeds, it proves very convincingly its value as one of the most profitable and satisfactory crops that can be grown on the farm. Alfalfa will do well on any good loamy soil, but the land must be well and thoroughly prepared and contain plenty of vegetable matter or be well enriched

by the liberal application of well-rotted stable manure. A heavy application of lime is also of decided benefit. It is also decidedly preferable to sow it on land that has a porous or gravelly subsoil that the roots can penetrate. Alfalfa is a deep-rooting plant and will give best results on soils of this character. Lb. 30 cts.

## BROOM CORN

**Improved Evergreen.** The best variety for cultivation, on account of color and quality of brush; ripens very early, grows about 8 or 10 feet high, brush of good length, fine and straight and always of green appearance when ripe. In diversifying your crops, you will find this a good and profitable crop to try, for much interest is being manifested by southern farmers in the growth of Broom Corn brush for the market. Parties who have made the experiment report a very profitable business, as there is unlimited demand for good brush at a very high price. To grow Broom Corn successfully, the ground should be rich and well prepared. Plant seed in rows 3 feet apart by 18 inches. The plants should be cultivated as soon as they are out of the ground. Harvesting should be done when the seed is in a soft, milky condition. Plant 10 to 15 pounds to an acre. Price per lb. 10 cts., Write for prices in larger quantities.

## TEOSINTE

Sow in drills  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet apart; sow at the rate of from 3 to 4 pounds per acre

Enormous-yielding, continuous-cutting forage crop. We strongly recommend this to be generally sown, as it will furnish a continuous daily supply of most nutritious green food for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the summer. It also makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously and being more nutritious and even better relished by all kinds of stock than corn fodder. In appearance it somewhat resembles Indian corn, but the leaves are much larger and broader and the stalks contain sweeter sap. It stools out enormously after being cut. Lb. \$1.25.

## JERUSALEM, or WHITE FRENCH ARTICHOKE

Artichokes make an enormous crop of nutritious feed for hogs and all kinds of cattle. They will yield ordinarily twice as much as potatoes on the same land. Should be planted and cultivated the same as potatoes, although, where desired, hogs can be turned on them about two weeks after the blossoms fall, and allowed to feed on the roots throughout the winter, except when the ground is frozen.

Artichokes are almost entirely hardy and it is best not to dig them until ready to feed. They will stay in perfect condition in the ground until spring. Of course, as they cannot be dug when the ground is frozen hard, it is sometimes desirable to dig a sufficient quantity, so as to have a supply of feed during severe spells of winter weather. Otherwise, it is much better to allow them to remain in the ground until ready for use.

Artichokes can be planted any time in April, the earlier the better. Plant in rows 4 feet apart, dropping the Artichokes 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. It requires 4 to 5 bushels to plant an acre. If land is poor, apply a good potato fertilizer at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds to the acre at the last working of the Artichokes. Pk. 65 cts., bus. \$2.

## HORSERADISH

We can also supply roots of this valuable condiment. Horseradish sauce is one of the chief appetizers of the golden old-time southern cuisine. It is also one of the few sauces or condiments that is pronounced by the best authority to be perfectly wholesome. A dozen plants will supply a large family for a lifetime, as it grows and multiplies very fast. 75 cts. per doz.

Field Seed prices subject to change



# Flower Seeds

All Flower Seeds put up in 5- and 10-cent packages. Special prices in bulk

**ALYSSUM, Sweet.** This is a very hardy annual, blooming early in the spring, covering itself with innumerable clusters of small, pure white flowers. Their fragrance is peculiar and very delicate. Grows about 1 foot high. Pkt. 5 cts.

**ASTERS.** Beautiful and popular annuals, desirable for beds, being in bloom when most other plants are nearly over. Very useful for cut-flowers.

**Mixed, Dwarf and Tall.**

**CALLIOPSIS, or Coreopsis.** Beautiful showy summer bedding annuals, with large, bright flowers of golden yellow, varied with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decoration.

**CANDYTUFT.** Popular favorite, flowering profusely the whole summer. Very valuable for edgings and borders, fairly covered with masses of white and various colors. Height, 1 foot.

**Mixed Colors.** A splendid mixture.

**CARNATIONS, Marguerite.** A monthly Carnation which is of the greatest value for summer blooming. They bloom freely all summer; the flowers are mostly double; they are all elegantly fringed and deliciously fragrant. Pkt. 10 cts.

**CYRESS VINE.** A tender climbing annual, with soft, fern-like foliage and small star-like flowers. **Choice mixed colors.**

**FOUR-O'CLOCK.** A hardy annual of easy culture, growing about 2 feet high. The plant is free-flowering bearing blossoms in great variety of colors and stripes.

**MIGNONETTE.** In February or March, sow in pots or boxes and thin out to make strong plants. Late in March, sow at intervals, outside, for a succession; late in the summer, sow in pots for winter-blooming. Average height, 1 foot.

**Mixed.** Made up of the newest and best sorts. It includes all shades of color and varieties which produce the largest flower-spikes.

**MOONFLOWER (Evening Glory).** Grows 30 to 40 feet; covered every evening and cloudy day with large, white flowers, 4 to 6 inches across. Cut the hard shell, soak for 24 hours, and plant an inch deep in moist soil in a box indoors, transplanting outside, when frost is past, in a sunny position. If kept moist, the seed will start in about two weeks.

**MORNING-GLORY, Imperial Japanese.** One of the grandest climbers, the flowers measuring 5 to 6 inches across, in a limitless variety of colors and markings.

**NASTURTIUMS.** In the past few years wonderful improvements have been made in these favorites. Types and colors have been added until in our mixtures we have a magnificent array of gorgeous colors. Nasturtiums do best in a loamy, well-watered situation.

**Tall and Dwarf Varieties.** Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., lb. \$1.

**PANSY.** Our **Giant Exhibition** is by far the largest and most beautiful Pansy known. It is grown especially for us by one of the most experienced Pansy growers in the world—one who has made a study of this flower for a number of years and has been successful in producing more prize-winners than any other grower. Some of the flowers have been known to reach the extremely large size of 3 inches in diameter. We will gladly furnish, free of charge, a pamphlet entitled, "How to Grow Pansies," with each packet. Pkt. 25c.

**German Pansies.** Our strain of this variety is far superior to the majority now on sale. While not near so handsome and large as that of the above, they make a very pretty show. Pkt. 5 cts.

**PETUNIA.** The richness of color, duration of bloom and ease of culture will always make Petunias popular, especially for massing in beds.

**Double.** A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of double fringed flowers in bright colors, beautifully marked. Mixed colors.

**Single.** A choice mixture; all colors.

**PHLOX, Fine Mixed.** These favorites are dazzling in the effect they give in massing. A wide range of colors.

**PINKS, Finest Mixed.** These charming old-fashioned flowers are not only great favorites in our gardens, but they possess many distinctive points of merit—hardiness, beauty and free-flowering qualities—which make them not only easy to grow, but equally desirable for the effect produced. Our mixture is the finest procurable and will add greatly to the beauty of the flower-border.

**POPPY.** Hardy annuals and perennials of quick growth and easy culture, yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms throughout the summer. For beds and borders nothing is better. Sow thinly, barely covering the seed, and press the soil firmly. Sow in the fall and at intervals during the spring for a long succession of bloom. Cut the flowers regularly to insure a long-blooming season.

**Poppy Mixture.** A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single annual Poppies, covering every color from deep scarlet to pure white. The wonderful variety and brilliant colorings make a most effective display.

**PORTULACA.** Succeeds in a sunny situation, and produces flowers of almost every color in the greatest profusion. The double is especially beautiful. Sow when weather becomes warm and settled. Height, 6 inches.

**Single.** Large-flowering, mixed colors.

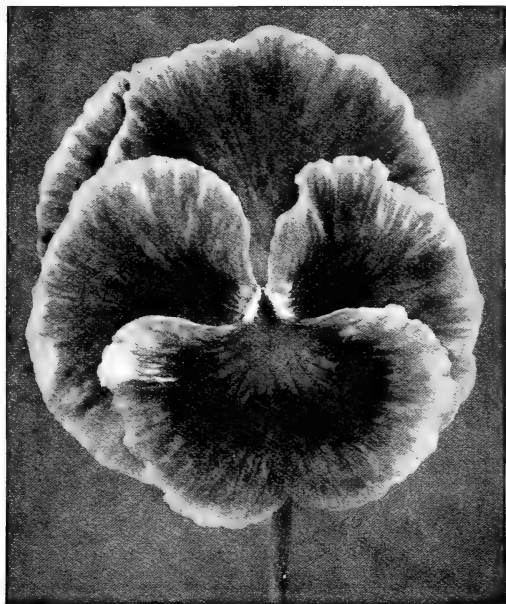
**Double.** Extra-double, all colors mixed.

**SUNFLOWER.** The tall kinds make excellent centers of beds and backgrounds for other plants, also for growing in fence-corners, etc. The dwarf are fine for cut-flowers and general decorations.

**Double.** Double yellow varieties, 3 to 5 feet high. Exceedingly beautiful.

**SWEET PEAS.** Plant early in February, weather permitting, in a situation not too sunny, putting the seeds 3 to 4 inches deep to insure good roots. Sowings may also be made in October, giving the plants slight protection during the winter.

**Special Mixed.** An unsurpassed mixture, combining every shade and type. It is made up of named sorts only, all choice, large-flowering sorts, the colors being distributed as evenly as possible throughout. For diversity of color, size of flowers and beautiful forms, this mixture is unexcelled.



Pansy

**FLOWER SEEDS, continued**

**SALVIA.** Brilliant flowers are borne in profusion from early summer till frost. Excellent for cutting. Seed sown early in the house produces better plants than from cuttings. Height, 3 feet.

**THUNBERGIA.** A rapid climber, growing 4 to 6 feet high. Bears beautiful white, yellow and buff flowers with black eye.

**VERBENA.** Annual for beds, borders, massing, window-gardens, covering mounds, etc. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late fall. Soak a few hours and sow in boxes indoors, transplanting when an inch high.

**ZINNIAS.** For gorgeous summer and fall display, the Zinnia is unsurpassed. The flowers are perfectly double, resembling Dahlias, and almost every shade of color. Suitable for bedding and massing.

**Large-flowering Double Mixed.**

## Flowering Bulbs

**HYACINTHS, Selected Dutch.** Our stock of these beautiful pot- and bed-plants has been especially selected and will, if properly treated, mature the largest and most perfect bloom that can be grown in Florida. We have taken care not to secure anything but the most perfect bulbs. We import direct from the grower.

**Single.** Pink and white shaded, rose-pink, deep crimson, deep scarlet, carmine, pale blue, dark blue. 75 cts. per doz.

**Double.** Pure white, rose-pink, dark blue, deep red, light blue, yellow, mixed. 75 cts. per doz.

**Roman White.** The flowers of this variety are smaller than those of the Dutch Hyacinth, but are borne in greater abundance. A single bulb produces about six spikes of blooms. This makes it a very valuable sort for cutting. They are easily forced. 60 cts. per doz.



Single Tulip

**TULIPS, Double.** Mixed colors, 25 cts. per doz.

**Single.** Mixed colors, 25 cts. per doz.

**FREESIA refracta alba.** The sweetest scented of all pot-plants. They are easily forced by starting in cold-frames. About one dozen bulbs in a 6-inch pot makes a very pretty house-plant. 25 cts. per doz.

**BERMUDA EASTER LILY, Liliun Harrisii.** A favorite flower for Easter bloom. Each plant bears from 5 to 15 blooms, according to the size of the bulb. Flowers are of pure waxy white. Can be grown both in pots and garden. 15 cts. each.

**CALLA LILIES.** One of the most popular house-plants. The only thing necessary after potting the bulbs is to give them plenty of water. A good idea is to have a saucer under the pot; keep it filled with water, so that the plant can draw from same at all times. 15 cts. each.

**CHINESE SACRED LILY.** We handle only the largest-sized bulbs, and they will, if properly treated, bear a profusion of large, delicately scented blooms, white with orange cup. Water should be changed on the bulbs every four or five days. This will keep the roots from rotting and plant will bloom in about six weeks from the time of starting. 10 cts. each, 25 cts. for 3.

**NARCISSUS, Double-Nosed Von Sion.** One of the best for forcing. Has double trumpet. Color, rich golden yellow. 40 cts. per doz.

**Grandiflora, Paper White.** 25 cts. per doz.

**GLADIOLI, Extra-Fine Mixed.** Grown for us by well-known Gladiolus specialists who have been growing this mixture for years, and we are delighted to be able to offer same, knowing that this will please the most critical. It is extra-fine mixed, just as the name indicates. Recommended to every one who wishes to make a brilliant show in his garden for a small outlay. 10 cts. for 4, 25 cts. per doz.

**TUBEROSE, Excelsior Double Dwarf Pearl.** Long spikes, 20 to 30 inches high, with large, double, pure white flowers of exquisite fragrance. 5 cts. each, 25 cts. for 6, 50 cts. per doz.

**DAHLIA BULBS, Mixed Colors.** 15 cts. per cluster, \$1.50 per doz.



Gladiolus

# Poultry Supplies

In the past ten years farm products have not increased in proportion to the population, with the consequence that their value has greatly increased. The high price of feeds has reduced the number of cattle fattened in the feeding districts, so that there is less of it being done now than at any time within the past ten years, notwithstanding the increased population.

The consequence is that all meat-foods have doubled in price, and eggs, poultry and dairy products have had their share in the increase; and from the present indications they will have more than their share in the future. These products can be grown on small farms in the more thickly settled parts of the country, and it is inevitable that they should replace beef to a great extent. The producer of eggs, broilers, roasting chickens and ducklings can confidently expect an increasing market that will become more and more profitable.

## Opportunities in the Poultry Business

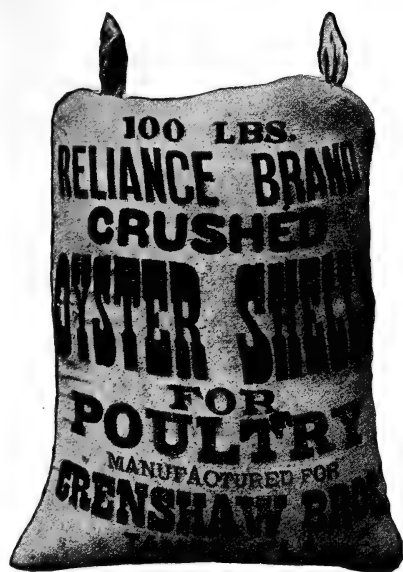
The poultry business presents larger opportunities than any other farm specialty, and, in fact, for the amount of money invested, a greater profit than most mercantile and manufacturing industries afford. The various branches of the commercial poultry business can be summed up as follows:

The egg business, where hens are reared and kept for market eggs; the broiler business, where a winter equipment is used to raise small birds for market during the off season; the winter roaster business, where large roasting chickens and capons are produced at a time when there is a scarcity of fresh-killed chickens; and the duck business, where ducks only are raised for market purposes.

There is no branch of the poultry business that presents less risk and surer gain, with quick returns, than the egg business. Its all-year-round income makes it the most popular branch of the poultry business.

We have a number of customers who raise stock chickens for sale or can furnish eggs.

We will take pleasure in furnishing their names to any one interested. We will be glad to put any of our customers' names on this list, who have chickens and eggs to offer.



**Crushed Oyster Shell.** If you are a poultry raiser, you know the value of Oyster Shells, especially when they are properly ground and free from dirt. There is no waste when you buy 100 lbs. of our "Reliance Brand." It's all shell. 75 cts. per 100 lbs.

**Mica Crystal Grit.** Coarse and fine. A very necessary article in poultry raising, if you expect to be successful. Poultrymen of long experience pronounce "Mica Crystal Grit" superior to all others. It retains its grinding qualities longer, and this with the medicinal properties contained makes "Mica Crystal Grit" a valuable requisite to poultrymen. \$1.25 per 100 lbs.

**Coarse and Fine Ground Bone.** Consists of ground beef-bone thoroughly dried and free from grease. It is more economical and better in every way than common raw beef bone. Rich in bone phosphate of lime, which is so necessary for making good egg shells and for building up the frame of the chicken. Should be placed in liberal quantities in clean, dry places accessible to the chickens at all times. Price, 5 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. sacks, \$1.75.

**Charcoal.** No poultryman can afford to be without Charcoal, and a little of it goes a long way. It aids digestion and promotes the health of the poultry at

all ages. It is prepared in two grades: **Fine**, for use in mash mixture and for small chicks, and **Coarse**, for grown fowls. 50 lbs., \$1.75.

**Harding's Granulated Milk.** For poultry. Better, cleaner and cheaper than beef scrap, as it gives an increased egg production of 30 to 40 per cent over beef scrap. Can be kept, without deteriorating, in any climate. 50-lb. bag \$2, 100-lb. bag, \$3.50.

**Fine Ground Dried Blood.** A highly concentrated and natural food for hens. Makes them lay more eggs—in fact, keeps them busy the year round. Makes the plumage bright and glossy, and is particularly beneficial during the moulting season. Should never be fed without mixing with other food in proportion of 1 to 15 of meal, shorts or Crenshaw's Morning Mash. 5 cts. per lb., 50-lb. sacks \$2.25.

**Alfalfa Meal.** In tests made it has been shown that Alfalfa contains about 17 per cent protein, which is a very high percentage and makes a rich feed, giving grass conditions, thus promoting health, vigor and fertility of eggs. Write for prices.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USING.** Take one pound of Alfalfa Meal, steep in water (hot water preferred) and let it stand for one-half hour. Just before feeding, dash a little cold water over the meal; this brings out the fresh, green color; add a handful of cracked corn, corn meal, bran or middlings and mix them thoroughly. Have it moist, but not sloppy. This is sufficient for ten hens one meal. Cost about 3 cents. Feed on a board or platter, or in a V-shaped trough, the latter preferred.

**Darling's Beef Scraps.** For success with poultry, it is absolutely necessary to give them plenty of animal food in the winter, to take the place of insects, etc. For this purpose, beef scraps are one of the best foods that can be used. Feed mixed with meal or bran, at the rate of one-fourth pound of beef scraps per day to a dozen hens. We guarantee the purity of our beef scraps. No pork or fat is used to add weight. It analyzes 65 per cent protein. \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

**We are State Agents for Steinmesch Poultry Feed**

**Steinmesch Select Hen Feed.** This is a dry grain feed commonly called Scratch Feed. It is made up of wheat, oats, corn, barley, Kaffir corn, buckwheat, sun-



**STEINMESCH HEN FEED, continued**

flower seed and other grains. The hen, to do well, needs a variety, and yet the different ingredients must be properly proportioned in order to get the best results. A feed that will not produce results is expensive, no matter what it is or what it costs. This feed is correctly proportioned and properly mixed, will keep the chickens healthy and vigorous when other feeds and condition powders fail. \$2 per 100 lbs.

**Steinmesch Extra-Quality Chick Feed.** Is needed to raise all young chicks—make them grow and thrive. It is a mixture of cracked grains, small seeds, beef bone and grit, especially prepared for the rearing of chicks from the time they are hatched until they are ten weeks old. Feed dry. Always the same, and ready to use. **The Best,** and no higher in price than other feeds. \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

**Pigeon Feed.** A properly prepared feed for the pigeon fancier's use, that has proven itself entirely satisfactory. Nothing but sound, sweet grain used \$2.25 per 100 lbs.

We carry a complete line of unmixed grains for poultry and pigeons, such as: Buckwheat, Kaffir Corn, Corn, Cracked Corn, Hemp, Pigeon Peas, Sunflower, Millet, Wheat. Prices given on application.

**Crenshaw's Morning Mash.** Saves you the trouble of mixing your shorts and other ingredients for the mash. It is always ready for the water, made up from the best wheat-bran, alfalfa meal, linseed meal and crushed oat hearts. It contains all the elements for large egg-production, and will add vigor and strength to growing stock. Fine for use during moult. \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

If you are at all interested in **Incubators and Brooders**, let us mail you one of our "Mandy" catalogues with full description of machines. We can refer you to numbers now in use in Florida. Write today, while you think of it.

**Sanitary Drinking-Fountains.** The cleanest, most up-to-date chicken fountain now in use. Keeps the water always fresh, clean and cool. Qt. 25 cts., ½ gal. 35 cts., gal. 50 cts., 2 gals. 75 cts.

**Davis Food and Water Fountain.** The neatest and best fountain on the market, and the only fountain that can be satisfactorily used for either water or grit, oyster shells, etc. Can be used with any size bottle or with pint, quart or two-quart glass jar. A large bottle is best for water, and a fruit jar for feeding grit, shell, etc. 25 cts. each.

**Crenshaw's Sorehead Salve.** Guaranteed to cure. Sorehead is one of the most dreaded diseases among poultry in Florida. It has many times wiped out an entire flock in one week. The remedy we offer is the result of many experiments made by Frank S. Love, editor of the Florida P. & A. Journal, and has proven itself thoroughly reliable, often curing bad cases in two applications. It is harmless to feathers or flesh, but sure death to germs. It will also cure head-lice and scaly leg. Directions on each box. 25 cts., postpaid.



**Leg Bands for Poultry.** The Improved Champion, made of aluminum and adjustable to any size fowl. Held by double lock; they can't slip off. 15c. per doz., 25c. for 30, 50c. for 50, 80c. per 100, postpaid.

**Porcelain Nest-Eggs.** Very best grade. 25c. per doz.

**The Champion Chicken Marker.** Many times persons wish to mark their young chicks with a permanent mark that they may identify them when grown. This can be done by punching a small hole in the web between the toes, when the chicks are taken from the nest. The hole will remain during the life of the fowl. In this way records of matings may be kept. It will also serve to identify your birds in the event they are stolen. Sixteen different marks can be made by making holes between different toes.

The Champion Marker is especially designed for this purpose. Made in two sizes, large for old fowls, small for chicks. Price, postpaid, 25 cts.

**Galvanized Iron Grit and Shell Boxes.**

Small size, three compartments.....\$0 50  
Large size, two compartments..... 75

**Hand Spray Pump.** We recommend this Sprayer for spraying Model Disinfectant, Lice Spray, Fly-Driver, etc. Price 50 cts. each; express prepaid, 75c.

**Model Grinding Mill**

An improved hand-power grinding mill of new and elegant design. It is intended to grind all kinds of grain, dry bone, shells, roots, bark, salt, etc.

They are the best all-round family mill, producing cracked wheat, graham flour and cornmeal for the family at the slightest cost, producing cracked or ground corn or other grain of any fineness necessary for feeding to the young chicks and the coarse for the grown fowls; all so easily controlled and adjusted, leaving nothing to be desired. They are easily adjusted to grind fine or coarse without the use of wrench or other tools. The burrs are made of steel-alloy metal, the most durable grinding surfaces made.

The capacity is about as follows, depending on the condition of the grain or fineness of the meal: No. 1, ½ to 1 bushel per hour; No. 2, ¼ to 2½ bushels per hour; No. 3, 1 to 3 bushels per hour.

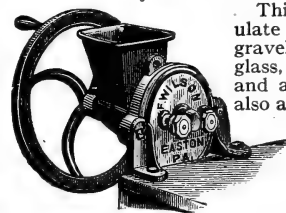
**List of sizes, weights and prices**

| No. | Height | Width | Wheel | Weight      | Price  |
|-----|--------|-------|-------|-------------|--------|
| 1½  | 13     | 8½    | 12½   | 20 lbs..... | \$2 50 |
| 2   | 16     | 9½    | 16½   | 35 lbs..... | 5 00   |
| 3   | 18½    | 12¼   | 19¾   | 63 lbs..... | 7 50   |

Packed one in a box. Weight, No. 1½, 28 lbs.; No. 2, 50 lbs.; No. 3, 85 lbs.

Warranty. These mills are warranted to grind more rapidly, and outlast any of this class.

**Wilson's Poultry Mill and Green Bone Cutter.** The No. 1 Hand, Bone, Shell and Corn Mill for the Poultryman.



This mill will grind or granulate dry bones, shells, grit, gravel stones, old crockery, glass, charcoal, corn, walnuts and all kinds of grains. It is also a splendid machine for the housekeeper for grinding stale bread, crackers, roots, barks, etc.

A customer writes that he ground \$105 worth of oyster shells which he sold, and the mill is as good as new. Another that he ground the jaw-bone of a horse, teeth and all, as fine as gunpowder. Another, "I have used your mill for over 20 years, and it now needs some repairs."

Without stand, \$5; weight 33 lbs.; with stand \$7, weight 62 lbs. Diameter of hand wheel, 20 inches. The grinding surface is made of the hardest material and will last for years.

**The "Crown" Green Bone Cutter**

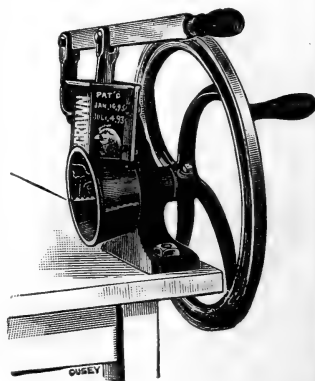
For green bones; to bolt to bench or table.

This cutter does excellent work in green bones. Has steel knives which can be taken out and sharpened and replaced in a few minutes.

Diameter of hand wheel, 21 inches.

Furnished with stand at additional price.

Without stand, weight 50 lbs., \$6.50; with stand, weight 80 lbs., \$8.50.



# Conkey's Poultry Remedies

Heard of Conkey's Poultry Remedies, haven't you? This is the world-famous line of specific remedies, something for every known poultry disease. Each remedy hits the nail on the head. Conkey remedies are scientific treatment. They do the work. That's why we back the manufacturer's guarantee and return your money if you are not absolutely satisfied with results.



**Conkey's Roup Remedy** is known the world over as the standard reliable treatment. It should be on hand for occasional use as a preventive and tonic, as well as be ready in case of real need. Positively one remedy you must not neglect to get is Conkey's Roup Remedy. One package may save you the loss of your whole flock. Price 50 cts., postage 6 cts.; \$1, postage 12 cts.

**Conkey's Lice Powder** does more than scare or stun the lice, it really kills them dead. At the same time it does not hurt the fowl in any way, or taint the eggs. Fine for sitting hens and in nests. Sample free if you want to test Conkey's Lice Powder (postage 4 cts. on sample). Or buy a package on the straight guarantee, money back if you don't like Conkey's. 5-oz. pkg. 10 cts., postage 5 cts.; 15-oz. 25 cts., postage 17 cts.; 48-oz. 50 cts., express extra.

**Conkey's Lice Liquid** rids the poultry house of mites. The best way is to spray the house thoroughly with 1 part Conkey's Lice Liquid and 25 to 50 parts water. Cheap enough. Then take some of the Lice Liquid full strength and paint it on roofs and in cracks. Repeat in 10 days, when the nits hatch out. This kills the mites and also disinfects the poultry house. 1 quart 35 cts., 2 quarts 60 cts., 1 gallon \$1; express extra.

**Conkey's Head Lice Ointment** saves little chicks. Two or three big head lice can kill a little chick in a few days. You can prevent this loss with Conkey's Head Lice Ointment. 10 cts., postage 2 cts.; 25 cts., postage 4 cts., Easy to apply and won't hurt the chick.

**FREE. Here's Something for You** if you are interested in chickens. This fine, new, big edition of **Conkey's Poultry Book** we give free to interested customers, or will send by mail on receipt of stamps, 4 cts. "I got more practical working ideas out of Conkey's than any other chicken book I ever read," writes one man. Treats the whole poultry subject, housing, breeding, feeding, incubation, as well as care and management of fowls when diseased. Includes Turkeys, Ducks and Geese. You want this book. You can make a success of poultry if you follow this book. Come in or send 4 cts. in stamps for your copy.



## Flower Pots

Made from the best material. Our buying in car lots enables us to make low prices.

### Special price to florists

| Each                    | Each                    |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 4-in. pots ..... \$0 05 | 8-in. pots ..... \$0 20 |
| 5-in. pots ..... 05     | 9-in. pots ..... 25     |
| 6-in. pots ..... 10     | 10-in. pots ..... 35    |
| 7-in. pots ..... 15     | 12-in. pots ..... 75    |
|                         | 14-in. pots ..... 1 00  |

## Fiber Plant Tubs

Cleaner and more durable than pottery. Enamelled rose-leaf green, which makes them very attractive and dispenses with jardinières.



| Each                     | Each                     |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 14-in. tubs ..... \$1 00 | 10-in. tubs ..... \$0 60 |
| Saucer ..... 35          | Saucer ..... 15          |
|                          | 12-in. tubs ..... 75     |
|                          | Saucer ..... 25          |
|                          | 18-in. tubs ..... 3 00   |
|                          | Saucer ..... 1 00        |

**Conkey's Laying Tonic.** This actually makes hens lay without harming them. It is not a food in itself and you escape paying for bran and middlings, which make most egg-producers so bulky. *There is not one particle of filler in this tonic.* It means vigor in your fowls, which is the greatest egg-producer known. 1½ lbs. 25 cts.; 3¼ lbs. 50 cts.; 7 lbs., \$1; 25 lbs., pail, \$3. Expressage extra.



**Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy.** 50c., postage 7 cts.

**Conkey's Bronchitis Remedy.** 25 cts., postage 8c.

**Conkey's Cholera Remedy.** 25 cts., postage 4 cts.; 50 cts., postage 8 cts.

**Conkey's Gape Remedy.** 50 cts., postage 18 cts.

**Conkey's Chicken Pox Remedy.** (for Sore Head.) 50 cts., postage 10 cts.

**Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy.** 50 cts., postage 12 cts.

**Conkey's Poultry Tonic.** 25 cts., postage 9 cts.

**Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy.** 50 cts., postage 10c.

**Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy.** 50 cts., postage 9c.

**Conkey's Healing Salve.** 25 cts., postage 3 cts.

**Conkey's Poultry Laxative.** 25 cts., postage 6c.

**Conkey's Flea Salve.** (for Southern Sticktight.) 25 cts., postage 6 cts.

**Conkey's Sulphur Candles.** 10 cts. each, 25 cts. for 3, \$1 per doz. 5 cts. each for postage or express, extra.

## Miscellaneous Articles

### Wire Baskets

|              | Each   |
|--------------|--------|
| 8-inch.....  | \$0 40 |
| 9-inch.....  | 45     |
| 10-inch..... | 50     |
| 12-inch..... | 60     |

**BLACK STUFF, Fine Tobacco Powder,** is warranted to give satisfaction. It has been used a great deal in this section for insects on watermelons and cucumber vines and has proven satisfactory. 5 cts. per lb., \$4.50 per 100 lbs.

### Blackman's Medicated Salt Brick

The stock lick the Brick. Stock like it—the Brick does the rest. No drenching, salts and cures; no dosing, so simple, so sure. 25 cts. each.

**NEW PURE SALT BRICK.** 5 cts. each.

Planters, either of the home garden or commercial farms, will find our **Monthly Planting Calendar**, on pages 31 and 32, of great assistance. Read it carefully and be guided by it. It has been prepared with great care, and no mistake in planting will be made if its suggestions are followed.



# Mandy Lee Incubators and Brooders



The only Incubator that  
never disappoints

## ONLY SOME OF ITS ADVANTAGES

1. **Insurable**—endorsed by Board of Fire Underwriters.
2. **Heat adjustment from end to end**, insuring the same temperature at both ends of the large incubators at all times.
3. **Heat adjustment from center to front and back**. This enables the operator to keep the temperature in the middle the same as at front or back.
4. **New Automatic Regulator**. Moisture measurement and automatic regulation of moisture are exclusive features of the Mandy Lee for 1912.
5. **Automatic Regulation of Ventilation**. This gives more ventilation when heat runs high, and cuts off ventilation when heat runs low.
6. **Mandy Lee Hygrometer**. The Mandy Lee Hygrometer is the first successful instrument for measuring moisture in incubators and the only direct-reading instrument, even now, as we have each detail protected by patents.
7. **New Moisture Pan**. A new improvement for 1912 is the new moisture pan, which pulls out of the end of the incubator at top of heating chamber, and can be removed, cleaned, or re-filled without opening incubator.
8. **Heat Advantages**. Special burner with high wick-tube and wide flame-slot; lamp-bowl all in one piece; self-seating chimney of our own invention; drip-pan under the lamp to collect any possible leakage; special vent for any gas forming in the lamp; perforated sheet-metal cylinder in the top that will automatically put out lamp in case of accident; circular shield to protect body of the incubator; and sheet-metal and asbestos protection to every part exposed to heat.

## WE ALL KNOW

That heat and moisture in correct combination are the things necessary to insure big hatches of strong, livable chicks.

That correct proportions of each in all incubators but the new Mandy Lee are as scarce as the proverbial "hen's teeth," and which accounts for the occasional good hatches but the more frequent disappointments.

That high heat in combination with high moisture is just as certain to ruin a hatch as low heat and low moisture, or correct heat with moisture either too high or too low, and that with fertile eggs and heat and moisture in correct proportions a poor hatch is just about as impossible result as can be imagined.

That when everything can be automatically regulated and controlled, ideal results can be obtained.

That every operator needs this regulator. If you wish more complete information about these exclusive features of the new Mandy Lee, send for catalogue.

## AUTOMATIC REGULATOR

Regulates heat, moisture and ventilation automatically.

Two Dampers: One controls heat, as in all incu-

bators, but the other (the one over the small pipe) acts in conjunction with the heat damper and automatically regulates moisture and ventilation just as accurately as heat is regulated on other incubators.

This means 300 per cent efficiency with a Mandy Lee as compared with any other incubator.

The way it works is this: For ordinary use, in the average climate and altitude, both dampers are adjusted on a balance, just ready to open, with moisture at 60 to 65 and heat at 102. Then if heat advances to 103 degrees for instance, both dampers rise—the moisture damper rising more rapidly than the heat damper.

## FIRELESS BROODERS

Mandy Lee Fireless Brooders retain the same good feature—direct contact heat—that has made famous the "Lee" brooders everywhere. Also has metal top and rain-shield; storm- and vermin-proof adjustable ventilators both in front and on the sides; additional ventilators at top under rain-shield.

The adjustable hover on the Mandy Lee fireless brooder insures the maintaining of satisfactory temperature, without considering too frequently the number of chicks in the brooder. Two sizes: 100-chick size, 200-chick size.

## HEATED BROODERS

Our idea of a brooder is a soft contact heat, where the chickens can nestle up against a warm body but breathing a cooler air; a brooder in which each chick can regulate its own degree of warmth—in fact, the nearest possible imitation of an old hen.

The hover is long and narrow with a curtain along both sides, and a heavy blanket bottom which curves down almost to the floor in the middle. It is heated to about the temperature of a hen's body, and the chicks go under from either side and nestle against the warm body of this artificial hen.

**LEE'S GERMOZONE.** The standard remedy for Colds, Roup, Cholera, Bowel Complaint, Chicken Pox, and other poultry ailments. In liquid and tablet form—the latter can be sent by mail and is especially desirable for winter use. 12-oz. bottle, 50c.

**LEE'S EGG MAKER.** The most successful combination of those food elements necessary to strong, vigorous birds, and to the production of the largest number of eggs. 2½ lbs. 25 cts., 5½ lbs. 50 cts., 25 lbs. \$2.

**LEE'S WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY.** The best medicine for this most serious disease; a very few doses usually being sufficient for all except the most extreme cases. 12-oz. bottle, 50 cts.

**LEE'S LICE KILLER.** The only safe, sure and economical way to rid your poultry-house and poultry of all vermin, and with none of the disagreeable work incident to dusting, dipping, greasing, or treating each fowl individually. Lee's Lice Killer (Liquid) does all the work thoroughly; kills all vermin whether on the body of the fowl or about the poultry-house. Qt. 35c., ½ gal. 60c., gal. \$1.

**LEE'S INSECT DESTROYER.** A powder. Used with utmost effectiveness on sitting hens and little chicks, and where a powder is actually preferred you can find none better than Lee's. 1¼-oz. can 25 cts., 3-oz. can 50 cts.

**LEE'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT.** For head lice on sitting hens and little chicks. 2-oz. can 15 cts.

**THE LEE SPRAYER.** Sprays Straight Up. In selecting a spray pump, always remember that the ceiling and walls of the poultry-house harbor vermin, and all attention you may give other features of your work will prove of no avail if these places are neglected. The Lee Sprayer will spray entire contents of container straight up or in any other direction. Take no chances with any other kind. Ask for the Lee—and be sure you get it. 50 cts.



## HIGH-GRADE FERTILIZERS

Manufactured under expert supervision. Years of experience have developed formulas that carry the maximum of "Result-Producing" qualities. Write us before buying.

### Fertilizers for Plants and Lawns

A specially prepared, high-grade Fertilizer, that contains more real plant food than is found in ordinary mixtures. It requires only a small quantity to force your roses, ferns, and palms into a luxuriant growth and make the foliage a much brighter green.

5-lb. bags, 25c., 10-lb. bags, 40c.



## "RESULTS"

## WALKER'S EXCELSIOR PLANT FOOD

### The Essence of Plant Life

It is an odorless preparation combining in a concentrated and soluble form every element required in plants and flowers to produce vigorous growth and a profusion of flowers and fruit. Wonderful results are obtained after one or two applications. It is immediately soluble in water, and available to plant life from the moment of application.

**Walker's Excelsior Plant Food** is valuable for all living plants, lawns, the flower and vegetable garden, shrubbery, fruit and shade trees. It assists in retaining moisture, will mature plants from two to three weeks earlier. Where the plant food has been used, Boll Weevil, cut worms, wire worms, cannot live. Sold in powdered form and is used by dissolving in water.  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. pkg. making 80 pints, 30 cts.; 1-lb. pkg. making 160 pints, 50 cts., postpaid; 5-lb. pkg. making 800 pints., \$1.75, express paid.



## INSECTICIDES

**Alpha Brand Tobacco, and Whale-Oil Soap.** Very effective for scale, green and black fly, mealy bug and red spider in greenhouses; also for hen lice and dog fleas. 25 cts. per bar.

**Directions.**—For spraying plants, dissolve one-third of soap in 1 gallon of water. Stir well. Apply with syringe, pump or brush. For washing palms, apply with wet sponge. For exterminating hen lice, dissolve one-third of the bar of soap in 1 gallon of water, stir well and apply with sprayer or whisk broom to interior of hennery; in nests, shave small slices and apply under hay. For dog fleas, wash dog with strong lather, permitting it to dry naturally.

**Hammond's Slug Shot.** An excellent article for destroying cabbage fleas, green lice, turnip and beet-fly, potato bug, grub worm, etc. It is ready for use and only requires to be dusted on the plants while they are wet with the dew in the morning, or when applied in the evening plants should be watered over the leaves half an hour before the Slug Shot is applied. 5-lb. pkg. 40 cts.; in bulk, \$7 per 100 lbs.

## MONTHLY CALENDAR FOR FLORIDA

**In January,** plant Irish potatoes, peas, beets, turnips, cabbage, and all hardy or semi-hardy vegetables; make hotbeds for pushing the more tender plants, such as melons, tomatoes, okra, eggplants, etc.; set out fruit and other trees and shrubbery. Sow tobacco.

**February.**—Keep planting for a succession, same as in January, in addition, plant vines of all kinds, shrubbery, and fruit trees of all kinds, especially of the citrus family, snap beans, corn; bed sweet potatoes for draws and slips. Oats may also be still sown, as they are in previous months.

**March.**—Corn, oats and planting of February may be continued; transplant tomatoes, eggplants, melons, beans and vines of all kinds; mulberries and blackberries are now ripening.

**April.**—Plant as in March, except Irish potatoes, kohlrabi, turnips, continue to transplant tomatoes, okra, eggplant; sow millet, corn, cow peas for fodder; plant the butter bean and peas; dig Irish potatoes; onions, beets, and usual early vegetables should be plenty for table.

**May.**—Plant sweet potato draws in field; continue planting corn for table; snap beans, peas and cucumbers ought to be well forward for use; continue planting okra, eggplants, pepper, and butter beans, and tobacco for second crop.

**June.**—The heavy planting of sweet potatoes and cowpeas is now in order; Irish potatoes, tomatoes, and a great variety of table vegetables are now ready; as also plums, early peaches and grapes.

## MONTHLY CALENDAR FOR FLORIDA, continued

**July.**—Sweet potatoes and cowpeas are safe to plant, the rainy season being favorable; grapes, peaches and figs are in full season. Orange trees may be set out if the season is wet.

**August.**—Finish up planting sweet potatoes and cowpeas; sow cabbage, cauliflower, turnips for fall planting; plant kohlrabi and rutabagas; last of month plant a few Irish potatoes and beans.

**September.**—Now is the time to commence for the true winter garden, the garden which is commenced in the North in April and May. Plant the whole range of vegetables except sweet potatoes; set out asparagus, onion sets and strawberry plants and celery.

**October.** Plant same as last month; put in garden peas; set out cabbage plants; dig sweet potatoes; sow oats, rye, celery, etc.

**November.**—A good month for the garden; continue to plant and transplant, same as for October; sow oats, barley and rye for winter pasturage or crops; dig sweet potatoes; house or bank them; make sugar and syrup.

**December.** Clear up generally; fence, ditch, manure and sow and plant hardy vegetables and tobacco; set out orange trees and shrubbery; keep a sharp lookout for an occasional frost; a light protection will prevent injury.

## FOREIGN NAMES OF VEGETABLES AND HERBS

| ENGLISH               | GERMAN                 | SPANISH                   | ITALIAN              |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Anise.....            | Anis, Gruner Anis..... | Anis, Matalahuga.....     | Anisco, Anacio       |
| Artichoke.....        | Artischoke.....        | Alcachofa.....            | Articocca            |
| Asparagus.....        | Spargel.....           | Esparrago.....            | Sparagio             |
| Balm.....             | Citronen-Melisse.....  | Toronjil Citronella.....  | Melissa              |
| Basil.....            | Baslikum.....          | Albaca.....               | Basilico             |
| Beans.....            | Bohnen.....            | Habichuela.....           | Fagioli              |
| Beet.....             | Rube.....              | Remolacha.....            | Barbabetola          |
| Borage.....           | Boretsch.....          | Boraja.....               | Boragine             |
| Broccoli.....         | Spargelkohl.....       | Brocufi.....              | Brocoli              |
| Brussels Sprouts..... | Rosenkohl.....         | Bretones de Bruselas..... | Cavolo di Brusselles |
| Cabbage.....          | Kopfkohl, Kraut.....   | Col repello.....          | Cavolo cappuccio     |
| Cabbage Savoy.....    | Wirsing.....           | Col de Milan.....         | Cavolo di Milano     |
| Caraway.....          | Feld-Kummel.....       | Comino.....               | Carvi                |
| Carrot.....           | Carotten, Mohren.....  | Zanahoria.....            | Carota               |
| Cauliflower.....      | Blumenkohl.....        | Coliflor.....             | Cavolfiore           |
| Celery.....           | Sellerie.....          | Apio.....                 | Sedano               |
| Celeriac.....         | Knoll-Sellerie.....    | Apio-nabo.....            | Sedano-rapa          |
| Chervil.....          | Kerbel.....            | Perifollo.....            | Cerfoglio            |
| Chicory.....          | Cichorienwurzel.....   | Achicoria.....            | Cicoria selvatica    |
| Coriander.....        | Coriander.....         | Culantro.....             | Coriandorlo          |
| Corn Salad.....       | Feldsalat.....         | Canonigos.....            | Valeriana            |
| Corn.....             | Mais.....              | Maiz.....                 | Mais                 |
| Cress.....            | Garten-Kresse.....     | Mastueroz.....            | Agetto               |
| Cress, Water.....     | Brunnenkresse.....     | Berro.....                | Nasturizo aquatico   |
| Cucumber.....         | Gurken.....            | Cohombro.....             | Cetriolo             |
| Dandelion.....        | Lowenzahn.....         | Diente de leon.....       | Dente di leone       |
| Dill.....             | Dill.....              | Eneldo.....               | Aneto                |
| Eggplant.....         | Eierpflanze.....       | Berengena.....            | Petronciano          |
| Endive.....           | Endivien.....          | Endivia.....              | Indivia              |
| Fennel.....           | Fenchel.....           | Hinojo.....               | Finocchio            |
| Garlic.....           | Knoblauch.....         | Ajo.....                  | Aglio                |
| Horse Radish.....     | Meer Rettig.....       | Taramaga.....             | Rafano               |
| Hyssop.....           | Isop.....              | Hisopo.....               | Issopo               |
| Kale.....             | Blatterkohl.....       | Breton, Berza.....        | Cavolo verde         |
| Kohlrabi.....         | Knollkohl.....         | Col rabano.....           | Valalo rapa          |
| Lavender.....         | Lavendel.....          | Espliego.....             | Lavando              |
| Leek.....             | Peree, Lauch.....      | Puerro.....               | Porro                |
| Lettuce.....          | Lattich, Kopsalat..... | Lechuga.....              | Lattuga              |
| Marjoram.....         | Majoran.....           | Mejorana.....             | Maggiorana           |
| Melon.....            | Melone.....            | Melon.....                | Popone               |
| Melon, Water.....     | Wasser-Melone.....     | Sandia.....               | Melone de aqua       |
| Mushroom.....         | Schwamm.....           | Seta.....                 | Fungo Pratajola      |
| Nasturtium.....       | Kapuciner Kresse.....  | Capuchina.....            | Nasturizo            |
| Okra.....             | Ochre.....             | Gombo.....                | Ocra                 |
| Onion.....            | Zwiebel.....           | Cabolla.....              | Cipollo              |
| Parsley.....          | Petersillie.....       | Perejil.....              | Prezemolo            |
| Parsnip.....          | Pastinake.....         | Chirivia.....             | Pastinaca            |
| Peas.....             | Erbsen.....            | Guisante.....             | Pisello              |
| Pepper.....           | Pfeffer.....           | Pimiento.....             | Peperone             |
| Pumpkin.....          | Melonen-Kurbiss.....   | Calabazo totanera.....    | Zucca                |
| Radish.....           | Radies.....            | Rabanito.....             | Ravanello            |
| Rhubarb.....          | Rhabarber.....         | Ruibarbo.....             | Rababarbo            |
| Rosemary.....         | Rosmarin.....          | Romero.....               | Rosmarino            |
| Rue.....              | Raute.....             | Ruda.....                 |                      |
| Saffron.....          | Safran.....            | Azafran.....              | Zafferano            |
| Sage.....             | Salbei.....            | Salvia.....               | Salvia               |
| Salsify.....          | Haferwurzel.....       | Salsifi blanco.....       | Sassefrica           |
| Sorrel.....           | Sauerampfer.....       | Acedera.....              | Acetosa              |
| Summer Savory.....    | Bohnenkraut.....       | Ajedrea comun.....        | Santoreggia          |
| Spinach.....          | Spinat.....            | Espinaca.....             | Spinace              |
| Squash.....           | Kurbiss.....           | Calabaza.....             | Zucca                |
| Tansy.....            | Gemeiner Rainfarn..... | Tanaceto.....             | Atanasia             |
| Thyme.....            | Thymian.....           | Tomilo.....               | Timo                 |
| Tomato.....           | Liebesapfel.....       | Tomate.....               | Pomo d'oro           |
| Turnip.....           | Weisse-Rube.....       | Nabo.....                 | Ravone               |
| Wormwood.....         | Wermuth.....           | Ajenjo.....               | Assenzio             |



J. MORACE McFARLAND COMPANY, HORTICULTURAL PRINTERS, HARRISBURG, P.

**POULTRY SUPPLIES** WE HAVE THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF THIS KIND IN THE STATE  
We Have THE "MANDY" LEE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS—The Best  
*WRITE FOR BOOKLETS*

**SPECIAL NOTICE:** We shall esteem it a great favor if you will give us the NAMES and ADDRESSES of any friends who would like to have our catalog. Extra Order Sheets mailed upon application.

[illegible]

ASK ABOUT  
POULTRY  
SUPPLIES

Post Office Money Order \$\_\_\_\_\_

Express Money Order - \_\_\_\_\_

Bank Draft - - - \_\_\_\_\_

Cash, Notes and Silver - \_\_\_\_\_

**Postage Stamps** - - \_\_\_\_\_  
(2c Stamps Preferred) \_\_\_\_\_

**Total**      *est*      *est*      *est*      \_\_\_\_\_

Express or Freight Office.

## Do You Grow for Market or Home Use?

NOTE—While we exercise every care in the selection of our stock to have seeds pure and reliable, we give no warranty either expressed or implied; if purchaser does not accept goods on these terms, they must be returned at once. CRENSHAW BROTHERS SEED CO.

[illegible]

# USEFUL TABLES

## Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Number of Hills

|                  | Hills        |  |
|------------------|--------------|--|
| Pole Beans.....  | 2 lbs. to 50 |  |
| Corn.....        | 1 bu. to 300 |  |
| Cucumbers.....   | 1 oz. to 50  |  |
| Watermelons..... | 1 oz. to 30  |  |
| Muskmelons.....  | 1 oz. to 60  |  |
| Pumpkins.....    | 1 oz. to 20  |  |
| Squash.....      | 1 oz. to 30  |  |
| Okra.....        | 1 oz. to 100 |  |

## Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Length of Drill

|                  | Feet of drill |  |
|------------------|---------------|--|
| Asparagus.....   | 1 oz. to 50   |  |
| Beet.....        | 1 oz. to 60   |  |
| Beans—Dwarf..... | 1 oz. to 60   |  |
| Carrot.....      | 1 oz. to 150  |  |
| Endive.....      | 1 oz. to 100  |  |
| Okra.....        | 1 oz. to 40   |  |
| Onions.....      | 1 oz. to 50   |  |
| Onion Sets.....  | 1 oz. to 20   |  |
| Parsley.....     | 1 oz. to 125  |  |
| Parsnips.....    | 1 oz. to 150  |  |
| Peas.....        | 1 lb. to 50   |  |
| Radishes.....    | 1 oz. to 100  |  |
| Salsify.....     | 1 oz. to 60   |  |
| Spinach.....     | 1 oz. to 100  |  |
| Turnip.....      | 1 oz. to 150  |  |

## Table Showing Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at Given Distance

| Dist. apart     | No. of trees | Dist. apart  | No. of trees |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 foot.....     | 43,500       | 9 feet.....  | 537          |
| 1 1/2 feet..... | 19,360       | 12 feet..... | 302          |
| 2 feet.....     | 10,890       | 15 feet..... | 193          |
| 2 1/2 feet..... | 6,960        | 18 feet..... | 134          |
| 3 feet.....     | 4,840        | 21 feet..... | 98           |
| 4 feet.....     | 2,632        | 24 feet..... | 75           |
| 5 feet.....     | 1,740        | 27 feet..... | 59           |
| 6 feet.....     | 1,210        | 38 feet..... | 40           |

## Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Number of Plants

|                  | Plants          |  |
|------------------|-----------------|--|
| Asparagus.....   | 1 oz. for 300   |  |
| Cabbage.....     | 1 oz. for 2,000 |  |
| Cauliflower..... | 1 oz. for 2,000 |  |
| Celery.....      | 1 oz. for 2,500 |  |
| Leek.....        | 1 oz. for 1,500 |  |
| Endive.....      | 1 oz. for 3,000 |  |
| Egg Plant.....   | 1 oz. for 1,000 |  |
| Lettuce.....     | 1 oz. for 3,000 |  |
| Pepper.....      | 1 oz. for 1,000 |  |
| Tomato.....      | 1 oz. for 1,300 |  |
| Thyme.....       | 1 oz. for 4,000 |  |
| Sage.....        | 1 oz. for 1,000 |  |
| Savory.....      | 1 oz. for 2,000 |  |
| Marjoram.....    | 1 oz. for 1,500 |  |
| Rhubarb.....     | 1 oz. for 500   |  |

## Weights per Bushel and Amount of Seed Sown to the Acre

|                        | Lbs. per bu. | No. lbs. to acre |
|------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Alfalfa Clover.....    | .60          | 20 to 30         |
| Red Clover.....        | .60          | 12 to 15         |
| White Clover.....      | .60          | 6 to 8           |
| Alsike Clover.....     | .60          | 6 to 8           |
| Timothy.....           | .45          | 10 to 15         |
| Blue Grass.....        | .14          | 30 to 40         |
| Red Top.....           | .14          | 20 to 30         |
| Mixed Grasses.....     | .14          | 30 to 40         |
| English Rye Grass..... | .20          | 15 to 25         |
| Oats.....              | .32          | 32 to 64         |
| Barley.....            | .48          | 60 to 90         |
| Corn.....              | .56          | 8 to 12          |
| Orchard Grass.....     | .14          | 20 to 30         |

|                            | Lbs. per bu. | No. lbs. to acre |
|----------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Hungarian.....             | .48          | 25 to 35         |
| Common Millet.....         | .50          | 25 to 40         |
| German Millet.....         | .50          | 25 to 40         |
| Hemp.....                  | .44          | 35 to 55         |
| Flax.....                  | .56          | 30 to 40         |
| Buckwheat.....             | .52          | 26 to 52         |
| Rye.....                   | .56          | 60 to 90         |
| Wheat.....                 | .60          | 60 to 90         |
| Sugar Cane for Fodder..... | .50          | 50 to 100        |
| Peas, Field.....           | .60          | 90 to 120        |
| Top Onion Sets.....        | .28          | 250 to 300       |

## In Drills

|                      | No. lbs. to acre |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Dwarf Beans.....     | 75 to 90         |
| Early Peas.....      | 65 to 85         |
| Marrowfat Peas.....  | 60 to 80         |
| Beets.....           | 6 to 8           |
| Mangel Wurzel.....   | 4 to 6           |
| Carrots.....         | 2 to 3           |
| Onions.....          | 4 to 5           |
| Onions for Sets..... | 20 to 30         |
| Onion Sets.....      | 300 to 350       |
| Parsnips.....        | 4 to 5           |
| Radishes.....        | 6 to 8           |
| Rutabagas.....       | 1 to 8           |
| Spinach.....         | 8 to 10          |
| Salsify.....         | 10 to 12         |

## Table to Assist Farmers and Gardeners in Making an Accurate Estimate of the Amount of Land in Different Fields under Cultivation.

|                                  |          |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| 10 rods x 16 rods equal.....     | 1 acre   |
| 8 rods x 20 rods equal.....      | 1 acre   |
| 5 rods x 32 rods equal.....      | 1 acre   |
| 4 rods x 40 rods equal.....      | 1 acre   |
| 5 yards x 968 yards equal.....   | 1 acre   |
| 10 yards x 484 yards equal.....  | 1 acre   |
| 40 yards x 121 yards equal.....  | 1 acre   |
| 209 feet x 209 feet equal.....   | 1 acre   |
| 200 feet x 108.9 feet equal..... | 1/2 acre |
| 100 feet x 145.2 feet equal..... | 1-3 acre |
| 100 feet x 108.9 feet equal..... | 1/4 acre |

## Weight of Different Manures to Apply to Different Crops per Acre

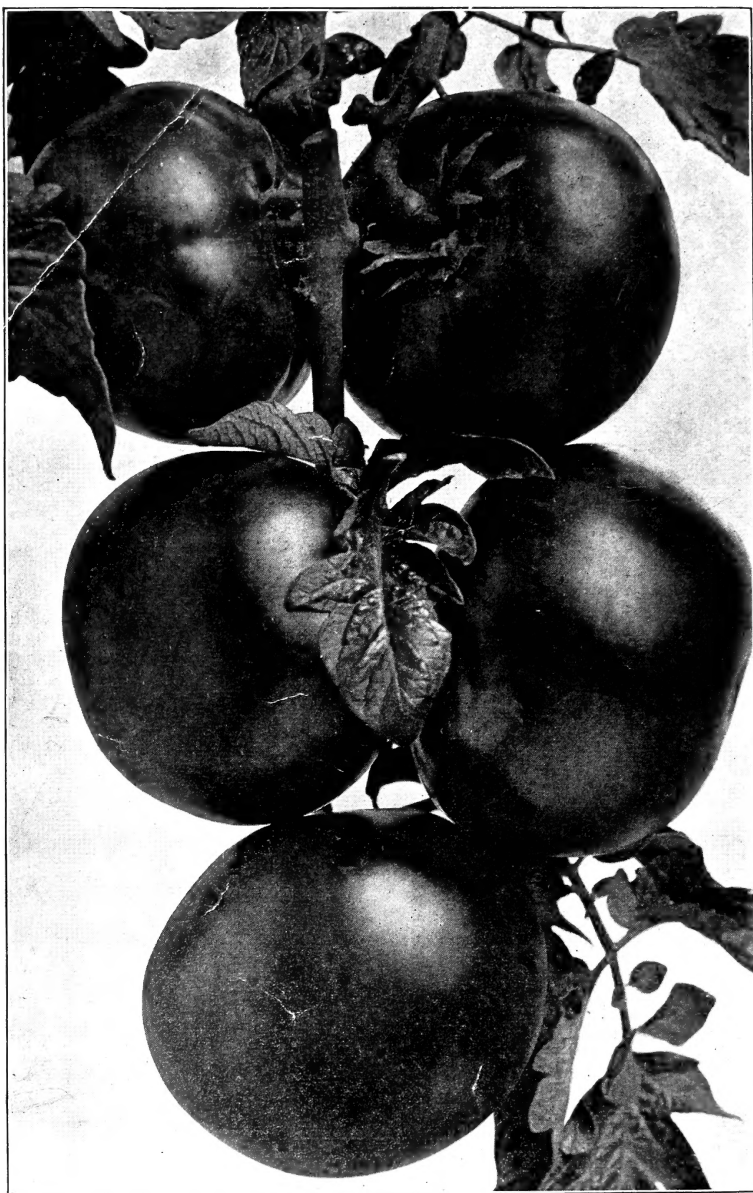
|  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| Potatoes.....  | Stable 15 to 30 tons |
| Mangel Wurzel.....   | Stable 20 to 30 tons |
| Carrots.....   | Stable 12 to 20 tons |
| Beans.....   | Stable 12 to 20 tons |
| Onions.....  | Stable 25 to 40 tons |
| Nitrate of Soda and Potash.....                            | 250 lbs.             |
| Salt.....  | 250 to 500 lbs.      |
| Soot.....  | 1,000 to 1,500 lbs.  |
| Concentrated Fertilizers for garden or field cultures..... | 1,000 to 2,000 lbs.  |

## Maturity Table

|                                 |                 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Beans, table use.....           | 40 to 50 days   |
| Beets, table use.....           | 50 to 70 days   |
| Cabbage, for early cutting..... | 70 to 80 days   |
| Cabbage, for late cutting.....  | 100 to 120 days |
| Carrots, table use.....         | 60 to 70 days   |
| Celery, table use.....          | 120 to 140 days |
| Sweet Corn, table use.....      | 65 to 80 days   |
| Cucumbers, table use.....       | 45 to 60 days   |
| Lettuce, table use.....         | 40 to 50 days   |
| Melons, table use.....          | 65 to 90 days   |
| Onions, for storage.....        | 80 to 120 days  |
| Peas, for table use.....        | 50 to 70 days   |
| Radishes, for table use.....    | 25 to 45 days   |
| Tomatoes, table use.....        | 90 to 100 days  |
| Turnips, for storage.....       | 65 to 100 days  |

Those who send us orders for Vegetable, Field or Flower Seeds, Bulbs, or anything else listed in this catalogue, may feel assured of receiving the very best in every respect. We know what the best is, and we also know it is none too good for our friends. We want to instill into the minds of those who favor us with their orders absolute confidence in our methods of doing business. We believe in the "square deal" and the Golden Rule. Carrying out these principles, we have included nothing in this catalogue but what we know, from long experience, will give unalloyed satisfaction. We stand behind every statement made, and are ready, at all times, to give our patrons the benefit of our experience. Write us for any information desired—we'll be glad to supply it.

CRENSHAW BROTHERS SEED CO., Tampa, Florida.



PONDEROSA TOMATO (see page 18)

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